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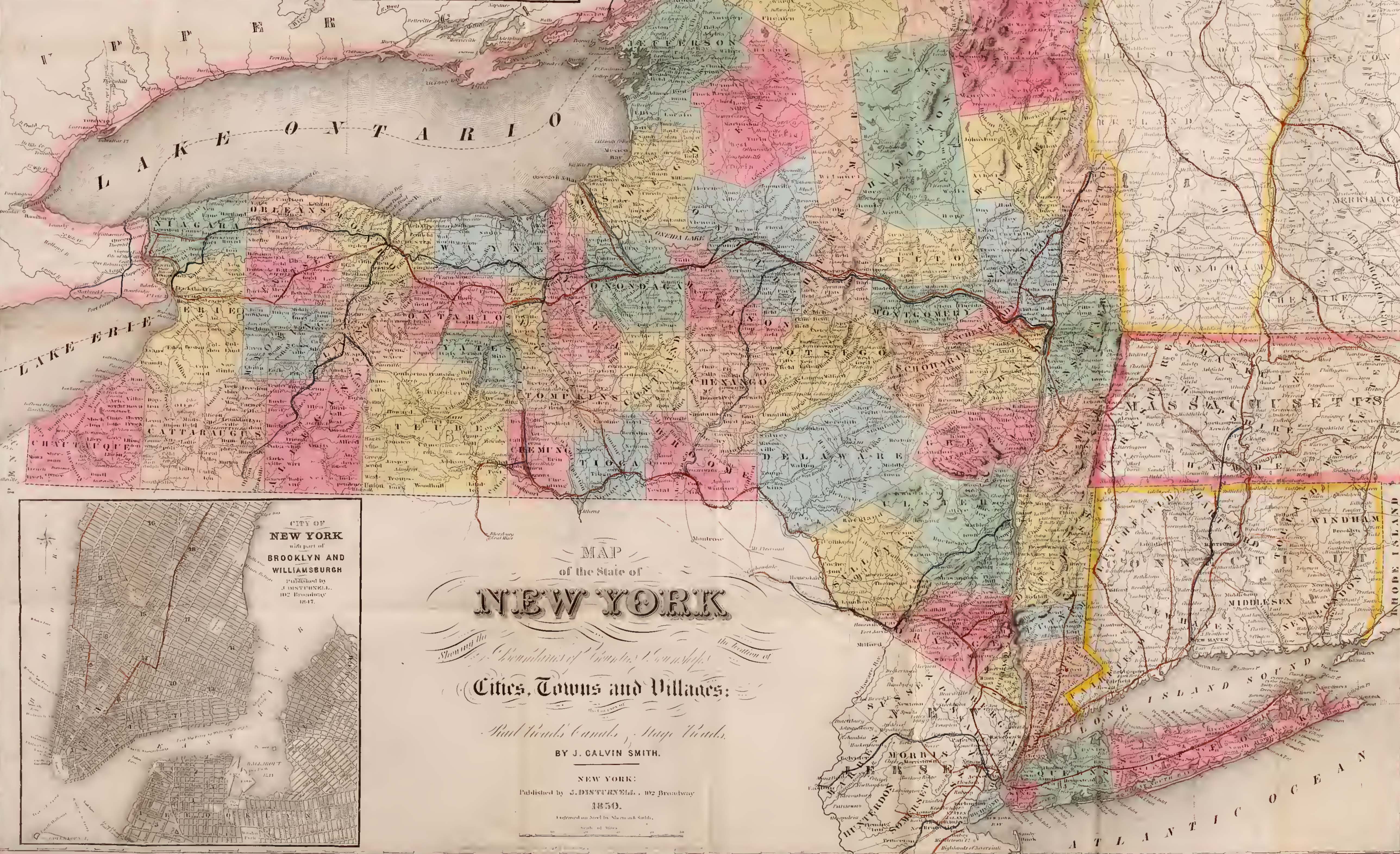
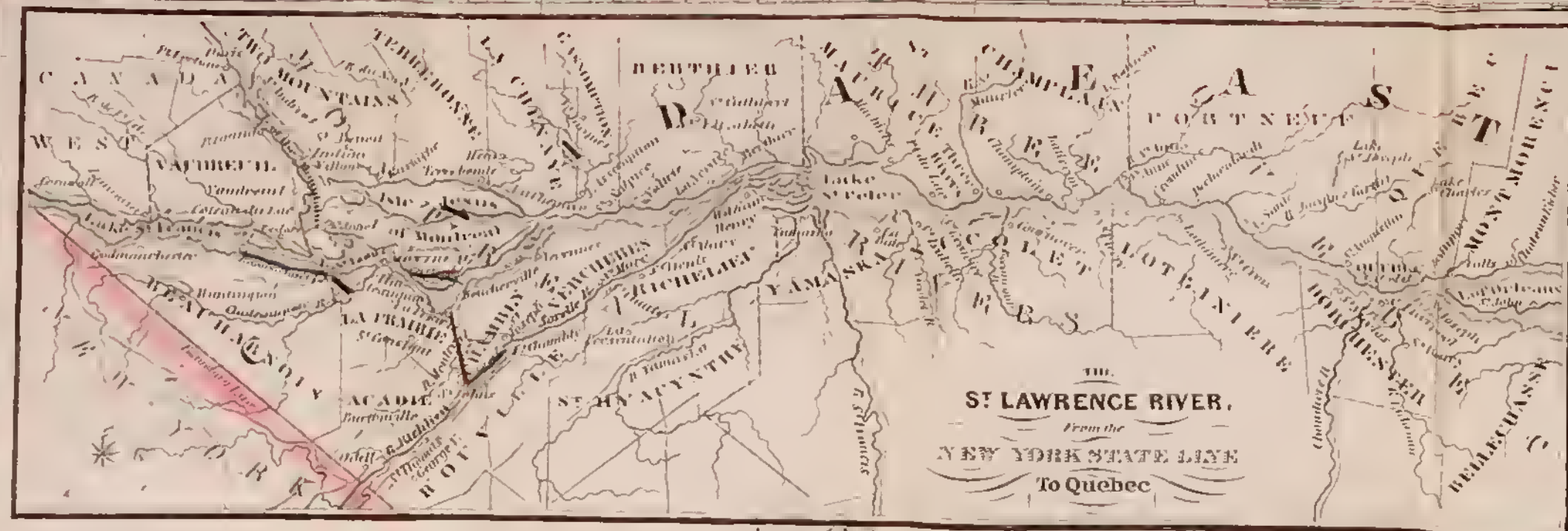












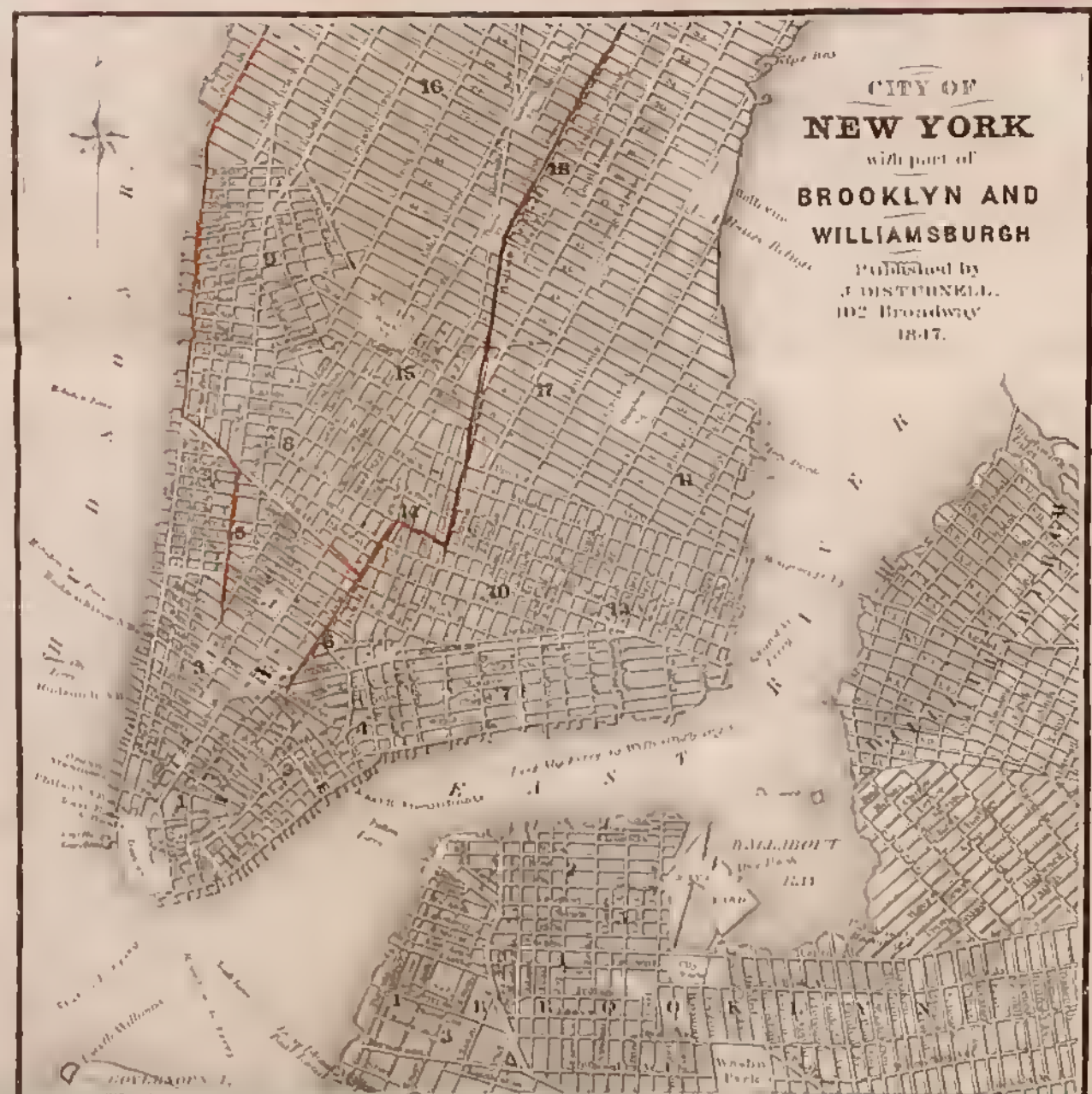
MAP  
of the State of  
**NEW YORK**

Cities, Towns and Villages:

BY J. CALVIN SMITH.

NEW YORK:  
Published by J. DENTON & Co., 102 Broadway  
1850.

Expressed on Steel by S. M. Smith.



CITY OF  
NEW YORK  
with part of  
BROOKLYN AND  
WILLIAMSBURGH  
Published by J. DENTON & Co.,  
102 Broadway  
1850.





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Lieut Governor,  
President

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WILBOGART

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Messenger

J N TUCKER Dep Clk

Messenger

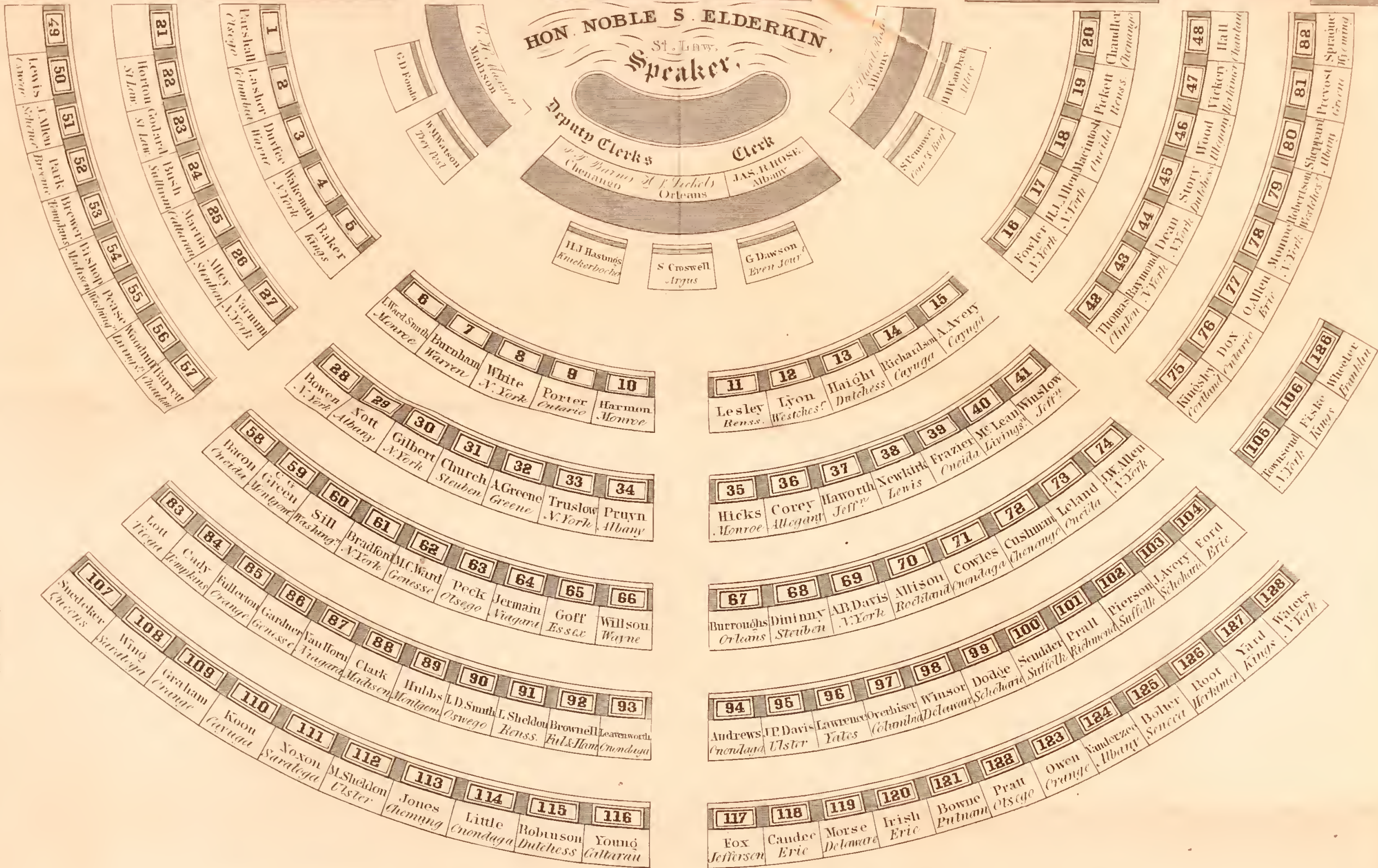
**DIAGRAM**  
OF THE  
**Senate Chamber**  
**1850.**

Seats for Ladies.

Seats for Gentlemen.







# DIAGRAM OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER 1850,

Seats for Visitors

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MANUAL  
FOR THE  
USE OF THE LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1850.**

—◆◆◆—  
PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE  
AND ASSEMBLY OF 1840,  
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
—◆◆◆—

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STATE OF NEW-YORK, }  
IN ASSEMBLY, *January 7, 1840.* }

*Resolved.* (if the Senate concur,) That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a *Manual*; which shall contain the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from Statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws, with the name of such officer or member lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished, or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

By order,

P. B. PRINDLE,  
*Clerk.*

---

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }  
IN SENATE, *January 15, 1840.* }

*Resolved,* That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution.

By order.

JOHN F. BACON,  
*Clerk.*



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 { *See Index to Jefferson's Manual at page 167.* }

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## 1850.

*First Month — JANUARY — Half 31 Days.*

Last Quarter 5th, 3h 42m M.

New Moon 13th, 6 24 M.

First Quarter 21st, 4h 45m M.

Full Moon 27th, 7 56 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	tues	NEW-YEAR.	7 26	4 34	3 51	8 48
2	wed		7 25	4 35	4 19	9 57
3	thur	Battle of Princeton 1777.	7 25	4 35	4 47	11 4
4	frid		7 24	4 36	5 15	morn.
5	satu	De Vries Colonized 1639	7 24	4 36	5 42	0 8
6	F	Epiphany.	7 23	4 37	6 8	1 10
7	mon	Fenelon died 1715.	7 23	4 37	6 34	2 12
8	tues	Battle of N. Orleans 1815	7 22	4 38	7 0	3 11
9	wed	Drake died 1506.	7 22	4 38	7 25	4 8
10	thur	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7 21	4 39	7 50	5 5
11	frid	Linnæus died 1778.	7 20	4 40	8 14	5 57
12	satu	Laud beheaded 1645.	7 20	4 40	8 37	6 47
13	F	1st Sun after Epiphany.	7 19	4 41	9 0	sets.
14	mon	Halley died, 1742.	7 18	4 42	9 22	6 1
15	tues	Engl'h liturgy establis'd,	7 17	4 43	9 44	6 59
16	wed	Gibbon died, 1794. [1549	7 17	4 44	10 5	7 55
17	thur	Franklin born 1706.	7 16	4 44	10 25	8 56
18	frid	Battle of Cowpens 1781.	7 15	4 45	10 45	9 55
19	satu		7 14	4 46	11 3	10 57
20	F	2d Sun after Epiphany.	7 13	4 47	11 21	11 59
21	mon	Louis XVI behead'd 1793	7 12	4 48	11 38	morn.
22	tues	Byron born 1788.	7 11	4 49	11 55	1 4
23	wed	Gen. Tarleton died 1833.	7 10	4 50	12 10	2 11
24	thur	Pitt died 1806.	7 9	4 51	12 25	3 18
25	frid	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 8	4 52	12 39	4 26
26	satu	V. Rensselaer died 1839.	7 7	4 53	12 52	5 32
27	F	Septuagessima Sunday.	7 6	4 54	13 4	6 30
28	mon	Peter of Russia died 1725	7 5	4 55	13 16	rises.
29	tues	Pickering died 1829.	7 4	4 56	13 27	7 36
30	wed	Charles I. behead'd 1649.	7 3	4 57	13 36	8 44
31	thur	Osceola died 1833.	7 2	4 58	13 45	9 52



## 1850.

*Second Month* — FEBRUARY — *Hath 28 Days.*

Last Quarter 3d, 8h 23m E.  
New Moon 12th, 1 34 M.

First Quarter 19th, 3h 17m E.  
Full Moon 26th, 7 6 M.

M	W	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	frid	Battle Brienne 1814.	7 14	59	13 54	10 57
2	satu	Purification B, V. Mary	7 05	0	14 1	morn.
3	F	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 59	5 1	14 8	0 0
4	mon	Earthquake at Quito 1797	6 58	5 2	14 14	1 2
5	tues		6 56	5 4	14 19	2 0
6	wed	Dr. Priestly died, 1804.	6 55	5 5	14 23	2 58
7	thur	Ann Radcliff died, 1823.	6 54	5 6	14 26	3 52
8	frid	Mary Stuart beh. 1587.	6 53	5 7	14 29	4 43
9	satu	British took N. Y, 1674.	6 52	5 8	14 31	5 30
10	F	Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 50	5 10	14 32	6 12
11	mon	Solar eclipse, invisible.	6 49	5 11	14 32	6 52
12	tues	Jane Gray beh. 1554.	6 48	5 12	14 32	sets.
13	wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 47	5 13	14 31	6 50
14	thur	Valentine.	6 45	5 15	14 29	7 49
15	frid	Galileo born, 1564.	6 44	5 16	14 26	8 50
16	satu	L. Murray died, 1826.	6 43	5 17	14 23	9 52
17	F	Quadragesima Sunday.	9 42	5 18	14 18	10 56
18	mon	Martin Luther died, 1546	6 40	5 20	14 14	morn.
19	tues	Bp. Coverdale died, 1567	6 39	5 21	14 8	0 1
20	wed	Peter A. Jay died, 1843.	6 38	5 22	14 2	1 6
21	thur		6 36	5 24	13 55	2 12
22	frid	WASHINGTON born, 1732.	6 35	5 25	13 47	3 16
23	satu	Bat. Beuna Vista, 1847.	6 34	5 26	13 39	4 14
24	F	2d Sun. Lent. St. Matthias	6 32	5 28	13 30	5 10
25	mon	Pompey sole con., b c 52	6 31	5 29	13 20	5 56
26	tues	Livingston died, 1813.	6 30	5 30	13 10	rises.
27	wed	N. Biddle died, 1844.	6 28	5 32	13 0	7 29
28	thur	W. W. Van Ness d., 1823	6 27	5 33	12 48	8 37

1850.

*Third Month — MARCH — Hath 31 Days.*

Last Quarter 5th, 3h 10m E.

New Moon 13th, 6 22 E.

First Quarter 20th, 11h 3m E.

Full Moon 27th, 6 31 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	frid	St. David.	6 26	5 34	12 37	9 43
2	satu	J. Wesley died, 1791.	6 24	5 36	12 24	10 46
3	F	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 23	5 37	12 12	11 48
4	mon	Vt. ad. into union, 1791,	6 22	5 38	11 58	morn.
5	tues	Gov. Bellomont d., 1701.	6 20	5 40	11 45	0 48
6	wed	Crockett killed, 1836.	6 19	5 41	11 31	1 43
7	thur		6 18	5 42	11 16	2 35
8	frid	Bernadotte died, 1844.	6 16	5 44	11 2	3 25
9	satu	Mrs. Barbauld d., 1825.	6 15	5 45	10 46	4 9
10	F	4th Sun. in Lent. B. West	6 14	5 46	10 31	4 49
11	mon	[died, 1820.	6 12	5 48	10 15	5 26
12	tues	G. Adolphus deth. 1809.	6 11	5 49	9 59	6 0
13	wed	Pl. Herschel dis. 1781.	6 10	5 50	9 43	sets.
14	thur	Klopstock died, 1803.	6 8	5 52	9 26	6 42
15	frid	Jackson born, 1767.	6 7	5 53	9 9	7 45
16	satu	Bowditch died, 1838.	6 6	5 54	8 52	8 48
17	F	5th Su. in L't. St. Patrick	6 4	5 56	8 34	9 54
18	mon	Bona. Kg. of Italy, 1805.	6 3	5 57	8 17	11 0
19	tues	G. Adolphus abdi., 1809.	6 1	5 59	7 59	morn.
20	wed	Constitu. N. Y. adop 1777	6 0	6 0	7 41	0 7
21	thur	Bat. Alexandria, 1801.	5 59	6 1	7 23	1 9
22	frid	Goethe died, 1832.	5 57	6 3	7 4	2 8
23	satu	Revol. in Greece, 1821.	5 56	6 4	6 46	3 1
24	F	Palm Sunday.	5 55	6 5	6 27	3 50
25	mon	Annunciation. Lady Day.	5 53	6 7	6 9	4 33
26	tues	Hull set'd to be shot, 1814	5 52	6 8	5 50	5 12
27	wed	Peace of Ameins, 1803.	5 51	6 9	5 32	5 46
28	thur	Gov. Kieft arrived, 1638.	5 49	6 11	5 13	rises.
29	frid	John J. Astor died, 1848.	5 48	6 12	4 54	8 29
30	satu	Jail lib. first estab. in N	5 47	6 13	4 36	9 33
31	F	Easter Sunday.[Y., 1801.	5 45	6 15	4 17	10 34

## 1850.

*Fourth Month — APRIL — Hath 30 Days.*

Last Quarter 4th, 10h, 49m, M.  
New Moon 12th, 7 52 M.

First Quarter 19th, 5h, 12m, M.  
Full Moon 26-h, 6 25 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	mon	P. S. Duponceau d. 1844	5 44	6 16	3 59	11 32
2	tues	Jefferson born, 1743.	5 43	6 17	3 41	morn.
3	wed		5 41	6 19	3 23	0 28
4	thur	Harrison died, 1841.	5 40	6 20	3 5	1 13
5	frid	Revol. Brazil, 1831.	5 39	6 21	2 47	2 3
6	satu	Dr. Busby died, 1695.	5 37	6 23	2 30	2 47
7	F	Low Sunday.	5 36	6 24	2 12	3 25
8	mon	Humbolt died, 1835.	5 35	6 25	1 55	3 58
9	tues		5 33	6 27	1 38	4 31
10	wed	Gates died, 1806.	5 32	6 28	1 22	5 2
11	thur	Grotius born, 1583.	5 31	6 29	1 5	5 32
12	frid	1st power loom at Phila	5 29	6 31	0 49	sets.
13	satu	Handel d. 1759. [1788.	5 28	6 32	0 34	7 41
14	F	2d Sunday after Easter.	5 27	6 33	0 18	8 51
15	mon	Erup. of Mt. Hecla, 1846	5 26	6 34	fast.	9 48
16	tues	Buffon died, 1788.	5 24	6 36	0 12	11 3
17	wed	Franklin died, 1790.	5 23	6 37	0 26	morn.
18	thur	Bat. Cerro Gordo, 1847.	5 22	6 38	0 40	0 4
19	frid	Bat. Lexington, 1775.	5 20	6 40	0 54	0 59
20	satu		5 19	6 41	1 7	1 48
21	F	3d Sunday after Easter.	5 18	6 42	1 20	2 32
22	mon	T. H Bayley died, 1839.	5 17	6 43	1 32	3 12
23	tues	St George.	5 15	5 45	1 44	3 45
24	wed	Defoe died, 1731.	5 14	6 46	1 56	4 19
25	thur	Cowper d. 1800. St. Mark	5 13	6 47	2 7	4 50
26	frid	Hume born, 1711.	5 12	6 48	2 17	5 22
27	satu	Ankerstroom exec, 1792	5 11	6 49	2 28	rises.
28	F	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 9	6 51	2 37	9 20
29	mon	Rufus King died, 1827.	5 8	6 52	2 46	10 18
30	tues		5 7	6 53	2 55	11 11

1850.

*Fifth Month — MAY — Hath 31 Days.*

Last Quarter 4th, 5h 51m M.

First Quarter 18th, 10h. 57m, M.

New Moon 11th, 6 14 E.

Full Moon 7th, 10 13 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	wed	St. Philip and St. James.	5 66	54	3 3	11 59
2	thur	Battle Lutzen, 1814.	5 56	55	3 10	morn.
3	frid	Cornbury gov. N.Y. 1702	5 46	56	3 17	0 43
4	satu	Napoleon died, 1821.	5 36	57	3 24	1 23
5	F	Rogation Sunday.	5 26	58	3 29	1 57
6	mon	Philadelphia riots, 1844.	5 07	0	3 35	2 31
7	tues		4 59	7 1	3 39	3 2
8	wed	Battle Palo Alto, 1846.	4 58	7 2	3 43	3 31
9	thur	Ascension day	4 57	7 3	3 47	4 2
10	frid	N. Y. banks stop sp pay-	4 56	7 4	3 49	4 33
11	satu	[ments, 1837.	4 55	7 5	3 52	5 8
12	F	Sunday after Ascension.	4 54	7 6	3 53	sets.
13	mon	Byrne, Irish gt. bur. 1781	4 53	7 7	3 54	8 10
14	tues	Grattan died, 1820.	4 52	7 8	3 55	9 56
15	wed	O'Connell died, 1847.	4 51	7 9	3 55	10 56
16	thur	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.	4 50	7 10	3 54	11 48
17	frid	John Jay died, 1829.	4 49	7 11	3 53	morn.
18	satu	Darwin died, 1802.	4 48	7 12	3 52	0 35
19	F	Whitsunday.	4 48	7 12	3 49	1 15
20	mon	Ame.conf. ag'dupon, 1775	4 47	7 13	3 47	1 49
21	tues		4 46	7 14	3 43	2 22
22	wed	Marshal Duroc k., 1813.	4 45	7 15	3 40	2 54
23	thur	Copernicus died, 1543.	4 44	7 16	3 35	3 23
24	frid	Randolph died, 1833.	4 44	7 16	3 31	3 55
25	satu	Am. Phil. S. found., 1743	4 43	7 17	3 25	4 29
26	F	Trinity Sunday. Calvin	4 42	7 18	3 19	rises.
27	mon	[died, 1564.	4 41	7 19	3 13	9 4
28	tues		4 41	7 19	3 6	9 55
29	wed	Davy died, 1829.	4 40	7 20	2 59	10 40
30	thur	Voltaire d. 1778. [d. 1847	4 39	7 21	2 51	11 20
31	frid	Baxter d. 1723. Chalmers	4 39	7 21	2 43	11 56

## 1850.

Sixth Month — JUNE — Hath 30 Days.

Last Quarter	2d, 10h 52m E.	First Quarter	16th, 5h 28m E.
New Moon	10th, 2 25 M.	Full Moon	24th, 9 15 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	satu	Detroit burnt, 1805.	4 38	7 22	2 35	morn.
2	F	1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 38	7 22	2 26	0 29
3	mon	P. P. Schuyler d., 1808	4 37	7 23	2 16	1 0
4	tues	Newton born, 1642.	4 37	7 23	2 6	1 28
5	wed	First ballon ascent, 1783.	4 36	7 24	1 56	1 58
6	thur	Bentham died, 1832.	4 36	7 24	1 45	2 27
7	frid	Robert Bruce died, 1329	4 35	7 25	1 35	3 0
8	satu	Jackson d., 1845, ag'd 78	4 35	7 25	1 23	3 38
9	F	2d Su. af'r Trinity. Siege	4 34	7 26	1 12	4 19
10	mon	[of Jerusalem by cru-	4 34	7 26	1 0	sets.
11	tues	[saders, 1099.]	4 34	7 26	0 48	8 43
12	wed	New York incor., 1665.	4 33	7 27	0 36	9 39
13	thur	P. Van Cortlandt d., 1848	4 33	7 27	0 24	10 30
14	frid	Benedict Arnold d., 1801	4 33	7 27	0 11	11 12
15	satu	Luther excommuni., 1520	4 33	7 27	slow. 2	11 50
16	F	3d Sunday after Trinity	4 33	7 27	0 14	morn.
17	mon	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 33	7 27	0 27	0 24
18	tues	Bat. Waterloo, 1815.	4 32	7 28	0 40	0 54
19	wed		4 32	7 28	0 53	1 25
20	thur	Longest day 15h 6m.	4 32	7 28	1 6	1 56
21	frid	Hudson exp. by his crew	4 32	7 28	1 19	2 28
22	satu	Civil war Paris 1848[1611	4 32	7 28	1 32	3 3
23	F	4th Su. after Trinity. H.	4 32	7 28	1 45	3 42
24	mon	[Stanhope d., 1839.	4 32	7 28	1 57	4 26
25	tues	Gen. Macomb d., 1841	4 33	7 27	2 10	rises.
26	wed	George IV. died, 1830.	4 33	7 27	2 23	9 20
27	thur		4 33	7 27	2 35	9 57
28	frid	Madison died, 1836.	4 33	7 27	2 47	10 31
29	satu	Lucien Bonapart d., 1840	4 33	7 27	3 0	11 2
30	F	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 33	7 27	3 11	11 31

## 1850.

*Seventh Month — JULY — Hath 31 days.*

Last Quarter 2d, 1h 3m E.  
New Moon 9th, 9 32 M.

First Quarter 16th, 1h 46m M.  
Full Moon 24th, 0 29 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	mon	Battle of Boyne, 1690.	4 34	7 26	3 23	morn.
2	tues	Embargo expired, 1812	4 34	7 26	3 35	0 0
3	wed	Battle Fort Erie, 1814.	4 34	7 26	3 46	0 29
4	thur	INDEPENDENCE	4 35	7 25	3 57	0 58
5	frid	Battle of Chippewa, 1814	4 35	7 25	4 8	1 31
6	satu	C. Jus. Marshall d 1835	4 36	7 24	4 18	2 10
7	F	6th Sunday after Trinity	4 36	7 24	4 28	2 54
8	mon		4 37	7 23	4 38	3 47
9	tues	Braddock defeated, 1755	4 37	7 23	4 47	sets.
10	wed	Battle Ticonderoga, 1758	4 38	7 22	4 56	8 19
11	thur	Columbus born, 1447.	4 38	7 22	5 5	9 6
12	frid	J. Q Adams born, 1767.	4 39	7 21	5 13	9 47
13	satu	Erasmus died, 1536.	4 39	7 21	5 20	10 23
14	F	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 40	7 20	5 27	10 56
15	mon	Jeru. taken by cru. 1099	4 41	7 19	5 34	11 28
16	tues	Ame. took Stoney Pt. 1779	4 41	7 19	5 40	11 59
17	wed	Watts born, 1674.	4 42	7 18	5 46	morn.
18	thur	Cobbett died, 1835.	4 43	7 17	5 51	0 31
19	frid	Iturbide shot, 1824.	4 44	7 16	5 55	1 5
20	satu	Petrarch born, 1304.	4 44	7 16	5 59	1 42
21	F	8th Sunday after Trintty	4 45	7 15	6 2	2 24
22	mon		4 46	7 14	6 5	3 9
23	tues	Roger Sherman d , 1793	4 47	7 13	6 7	3 59
24	wed		4 48	7 12	6 9	rises.
25	thur	St. James.	4 49	7 11	6 10	8 33
26	frid	Colredge died, 1834.	4 49	7 11	6 10	9 4
27	satu	Bainbridge died, 1833.	4 50	7 10	6 10	9 34
28	F	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 51	7 9	6 9	10 3
29	mon		4 52	7 8	6 8	10 31
30	tues	Penn died. 1718	4 53	7 7	6 6	11 0
31	wed	Plattsburgh taken, 1813	4 54	7 6	6 4	11 30

## 1850.

*Eighth Month — AUGUST — Hath 31 Days.*

Last Quarter	1st, 0h, 22m, M.	First Quarter	14th, 0h, 51m, E.
New Moon	7th, 4 39 E	Full Moon	22d, 4 17 E.
Last Quarter 30th. 9h, 23m. M.			

M.	W	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun slow.	Moon rises.
1	thur	Jon. Edwards died, 1801	4 56 7	5	6 1	morn.
2	frid	Charles X. abdi., 1830.	4 56 7	4	5 57	0 4
3	satu		4 57 7	3	5 53	0 45
4	F	10th Sunday after Trinity	4 58 7	2	5 48	1 32
5	mon		4 59 7	1	5 43	2 28
6	tues	Herkimer defeated, 1777	5 07	0	5 37	3 32
7	wed	Solar eclipse, invisible.	5 16	59	5 30	4 41
8	thur	Canning died, 1827.	5 36	57	5 23	sets.
9	frid	St'boat Erie burnt, 1841	5 46	56	5 15	8 19
10	satu	Dr. Eights died, 1848.	5 56	55	5 7	8 53
11	F	11th Sunday after Trinity	5 66	54	4 58	9 28
12	mon		5 76	53	4 48	9 59
13	tues	Cuba sur. to Brit'h, 1762	5 86	52	4 38	10 31
14	wed	Fr. took ft. Oswego, 1756	5 96	51	4 28	11 5
15	thur	Bonaparte born, 1769.	5 106	50	4 17	11 42
16	frid	Battle Bennington, 1777.	5 126	48	4 5	morn.
17	satu	Great fire in Albany, 1848	5 136	47	3 53	0 22
18	F	12th Sunday after Trinity	5 146	46	3 40	1 7
19	mon	Gen. Herkimer d, 1777.	5 156	45	3 26	1 54
20	tues	Battle Churubusco, 1847.	5 166	44	3 13	2 47
21	wed	M. W. Montague d., 1762	5 186	42	2 58	3 42
22	thur	Siege ft. Stanwix ra 1777	5 196	41	2 44	4 38
23	frid	Com. Perry died, 1820.	5 206	40	2 28	rises.
24	satu	St. Bartholomew.	5 216	39	2 13	8 6
25	F	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 236	37	1 57	8 33
26	mon	Brit burnt Capitol, 1814	5 246	36	1 40	9 4
27	tues	Silas Wright died, 1847.	5 256	35	1 23	9 32
28	wed	Hud. d. Dela bay, 1609	5 266	34	1 6	10 4
29	thur	Preble att'k Tripoli, 1804	5 286	32	0 49	10 41
30	frid	Paley born, 1743	5 296	31	0 31	11 25
31	satu	Bunyan died, 1688.	5 306	30	0 13	morn.



## 1850.

Ninth Month — SEPTEMBER — Hath 30 Days.

New Moon 6th, 0h 33m M.  
First Quarter 13th, 3 26 M.Full Moon 21st, 4h 45m M.  
Last Quarter 28th, 4 58 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	F	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 28	0 6	0 15
2	mon	N Y. Court Ch org, 1701	5 33	6 27	0 25	1 13
3	tues	Cromwell died, 1658.	5 34	6 26	0 44	2 18
4	wed		5 35	6 25	1 3	3 29
5	thur	Congress met 1774.	5 37	6 23	1 23	4 43
6	frid	La Fayette born, 1757.	5 38	6 22	1 42	sets.
7	satu	Battle Borodino, 1812.	5 39	6 21	2 2	7 21
8	F	15th Sunday after Trinity	5 41	6 19	2 22	7 55
9	mon		5 42	6 18	2 43	8 28
10	tues	Battle Lake Erie, 1813.	5 43	6 17	3 3	9 3
11	wed	Battle Plattsburgh, 1814	5 45	6 15	3 24	9 39
12	thur	Prisc. Wakefield d, 1832	5 46	6 14	3 45	10 19
13	frid	Chapultepec storm., 1847	5 47	6 13	4 6	11 3
14	satu	A Burr died. 1836.	5 49	6 11	4 27	11 49
15	F	16th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	6 10	4 48	morn.
16	mon		5 51	6 9	5 9	0 41
17	tues	Battle ft. Erie, 1814.	5 53	6 7	5 30	1 34
18	wed	Hud. anc near Castleton	5 54	6 6	5 51	2 32
19	thur	Bat. Stillwater, 1777 [1609]	5 55	6 5	6 12	3 29
20	frid		5 57	6 3	6 33	4 28
21	satu	St. Matt. Hud ar. Alb'ny	5 58	6 2	6 54	5 28
22	F	Bat. Monterey, 1846 [1609]	5 59	6 1	7 15	rises.
23	mon		6 1	5 59	7 36	7 35
24	tues	Bayonets first used, 1693	6 2	5 58	7 57	8 7
25	wed	Ethan Allen capt., 1777.	6 3	5 57	8 18	8 42
26	thur	British ent. Phil., 1777	6 5	5 55	8 38	9 23
27	frid		6 6	5 54	8 58	10 9
28	satu	C. Colden died, 1776.	6 7	5 53	9 18	11 3
29	F	18th Su after Trin. Mi-	6 9	5 51	9 38	morn.
30	mon	[chaelmas	6 10	5 50	9 57	0 4

1850.

*Tenth Month — OCTOBER — Hath 31 Days.*

New Moon 5th, 10h 1m M.  
First Quarter 12th, 9 34 E.

Full Moon 20th, 10h 16m E.  
Last Quarter 28th, 0 4 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	tues	1st st. bt. to Albany, 1807	6 11	5 49	10 17	1 11
2	wed	Channing died, 1842.	6 13	5 47	10 36	2 21
3	thur	Black Hawk died, 1838.	6 14	5 46	10 54	3 33
4	frid	Great fire in Phil., 1839.	6 15	5 45	11 12	4 45
5	satu	Cornwallis died, 1805.	6 17	5 43	11 30	sets.
6	F	19th Sunday after Trinity	6 18	5 42	11 48	6 23
7	mon		6 19	5 41	12 5	6 57
8	tues	Hancock died, 1793.	6 21	5 39	12 22	7 33
9	wed	Or. of Eng. Bp abol. 1646	6 22	5 38	12 38	8 12
10	thur	West born, 1738.	6 23	5 37	12 54	8 54
11	frid		6 25	5 35	13 9	9 41
12	satu	America discovered, 1492	6 26	5 34	13 24	10 31
13	F	20th Su. after Trin. Ca-	6 27	5 33	13 39	11 25
14	mon	[nova died, 1822.	6 29	5 31	13 53	morn.
15	tues		6 30	5 30	14 6	0 21
16	wed	L E L, poetess, d., 1838	6 31	5 29	14 19	1 19
17	thur	Burgoyne surren., 1777.	6 33	5 27	14 31	2 17
18	frid	St Luke. Napo. exhu at	6 34	5 26	14 43	3 18
19	satu	[St Helena, 1840.	6 35	5 25	14 54	4 18
20	F	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 37	5 23	15 5	5 20
21	mon		6 38	5 22	15 14	6 22
22	tues	Edict Nantes revok 1685	6 39	5 21	15 24	rises.
23	wed	Pliny Fisk died, 1825.	6 40	5 20	15 32	7 22
24	thur	J. Lancaster died, 1828.	6 42	5 18	15 40	8 7
25	frid	St. Crispin.	6 43	5 17	15 47	8 58
26	satu	Cholera in Eng., 1831.	6 44	5 16	15 54	9 56
27	F	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 45	5 15	15 59	11 1
28	mon	St. Simon and St. Jude	6 47	5 13	16 4	morn.
29	tues	Raleigh beheaded. 1618	6 48	5 12	16 8	0 8
30	wed	Montmorenci beh, 1632.	6 49	5 11	16 12	1 19
31	thur	Reformation, 1815.	6 50	5 10	16 14	2 29

## 1850.

*Eleventh Month* — NOVEMBER — *Hath 30 Days.*

New Moon 3d, 9h 45m E.

Full Moon 19th. 11h 40m M.

First Quarter 11th, 6 20 E.

Last Quarter 26th, 7 37 M.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	frid	All Saints.	6 52	5 8	16 16	3 38
2	satu	Wash. fare'll orders, 1783	6 53	5 7	16 17	4 48
3	F	23d Sunday after Trinity	6 54	5 6	16 17	5 56
4	mon		6 55	5 5	16 16	sets
5	tues	ELECTION DAY.	6 56	5 4	16 15	6 3
6	wed	Battle Jemappe, 1792.	6 58	5 2	16 12	6 46
7	thur	Battle Tippecanoe, 1811.	6 59	5 1	16 9	7 31
8	frid		7 0	5 0	16 5	8 20
9	satu	Montreal taken, 1779.	7 1	4 59	16 0	9 13
10	F	24th Sunday after Trinity	7 2	4 58	15 55	10 8
11	mon		7 3	4 57	15 48	11 6
12	tues	St Martin.	7 4	4 56	15 41	morn.
13	wed	Danes mas. in Eng, 1002	7 5	4 55	15 33	0 4
14	thur	C. Carroll died, 1822	7 6	4 54	15 24	1 3
15	frid	Bolingbroke died, 1751.	7 7	4 53	15 14	2 2
16	satu	Boston tea party, 1773.	7 8	4 52	15 3	3 4
17	F	25th Sunday after Trinity	7 9	4 51	14 52	4 7
18	mon		7 10	4 50	14 39	5 10
19	tues	N. Poussin died 1665.	7 11	4 49	14 26	6 16
20	wed	St. Paul shipwrecked, 63	7 12	4 48	14 12	rises
21	thur	Hogg, Ettrick Sheph'd d	7 13	4 47	13 57	6 50
22	frid	[1835	7 14	4 46	13 42	7 48
23	satu	E Gerry died, 1814.	7 15	4 45	13 25	8 52
24	F	26th Sunday after Trinity	7 16	4 44	13 8	10 0
25	mon	British evac N. Y., 1783	7 16	4 44	12 50	11 10
26	tues	B. Washington died, 1829	7 17	4 43	12 32	morn
27	wed	Battle Beresina, 1812.	7 18	4 42	12 12	0 19
28	thur	Steuben died, 1794.	7 19	4 41	11 52	1 29
29	frid	Revolt of Poland, 1830	7 20	4 40	11 31	2 36
30	satu	St Andrew.	7 20	4 39	11 9	3 43

## 1850.

*Twelfth Month* — DECEMBER — *Hath 31 Days.*

New Moon 3d, 0h 21m E.  
 First Quarter 11th, 3 42 E.

Full Moon 19th, 0h 8m M.  
 Last Quarter 25th, 4 29 E.

M.	W.	MEMORABLE DAYS.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Sun fast.	Moon rises.
1	F	1st Sunday in Advent.	7 21	4 39	10 47	4 50
2	mon	Battle Austerlitz, 1805.	7 22	4 38	10 24	5 54
3	tues	Simeon De Witt d., 1834	7 22	4 38	10 0	6 58
4	wed	Richelieu died, 1624.	7 23	4 37	9 36	sets.
5	thur	Mozart died, 1792.	7 23	4 37	9 11	6 10
6	frid	St. Nicholas.	7 24	4 36	8 46	7 2
7	satu	First German railr'd op'd,	7 24	4 36	8 20	7 57
8	F	2d Sun. in Advent [1835	7 25	4 35	7 54	8 54
9	mon	Sam. Woodworth d. 1842	7 25	4 35	7 27	9 52
10	tues	Santa Annacap'd by Tex	7 26	4 34	7 0	10 49
11	wed	Pu. Pilg.land., 1620[1835	7 26	4 34	6 32	11 49
12	thur		7 26	4 34	6 4	morn.
13	frid	Johnson died, 1784.	7 27	4 33	5 36	0 48
14	satu	Washington died, 1799.	7 27	4 33	5 7	1 49
15	F	3d Sunday in Advent	7 27	4 33	4 38	2 50
16	mon	Napo. & Jose divor., 1809	7 27	4 33	4 9	3 57
17	tues	Bolivar died, 1830.	7 27	4 33	3 40	5 1
18	wed	Timothy Pitkin d., 1847	7 28	4 32	3 11	6 9
19	thur	Battle Niagara, 1813.	7 28	4 32	2 41	7 14
20	frid	E. Andros arrived, 1686	7 28	4 32	2 11	rises.
21	satu	St. Thomas	7 28	4 32	1 41	7 47
22	F	4th Sunday in Advent	7 28	4 32	1 11	8 58
23	mon	James II. abdicated, 1688	7 28	4 32	0 41	10 9
24	tues	Gen. Root died, 1846.	7 28	4 32	slow.	11 21
25	wed	CHRISTMAS.	7 27	4 33	0 18	morn.
26	thur	St Stephen.	7 27	4 33	0 48	0 28
27	frid	St. John.	7 27	4 33	1 18	1 36
28	satu	Innocents	7 27	4 33	1 48	2 42
29	F	1st Sun. after Christmas	7 27	4 33	2 17	3 45
30	mon	Buffalo burnt, 1813.	7 26	4 34	2 46	4 49
31	tues	Prentiss Mellen d., 1740	7 26	4 34	3 15	5 48

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
United States.

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WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America. Preamble.

ARTICLE I.—*Section 1.*

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. Of the legislative power.

*Section 2.*

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. Of the house of representatives.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. Ib.

Of the house  
of represent-  
atives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina, five; South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib. 5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

### *Section 3.*

Of the  
senate.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by

resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. Of the senate.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. Ib.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. Ib.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Ib.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Ib.

#### *Section 4.*

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. Manner of electing members.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress to assemble annually.



*Section 5.*

Powers.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Ib.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Ib.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Ib.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

*Section 6.*

Compensation, &amp;c., of members.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Ib.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.



*Section 7.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Manner of passing bills, &c.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill, shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Ib.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Ib.

*Section 8.*

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but Powers of Congress.

Powers of  
Congress.

all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States :

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States :

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes :

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States :

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States :

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads :

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court ; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

11. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

12. To provide and maintain a navy :

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States ; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of

the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress : Powers of Congress.

16. To execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States ; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

#### *Section 9.*

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Limitation of the powers of Congress.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a

Limitation of the powers of Congress. regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States ; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

### *Section 10.*

Limitation of the powers of the individual states. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

1b. 2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

### ARTICLE II.—*Section 1.*

Executive power. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

Manner of electing. 2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of

Manner of  
electing.

Time of  
choosing  
electors.

Who eligi-  
ble.

this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

When the president's powers devolve on vice-president.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

President's compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Oath.

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

### *Section 2.*

Powers and duties.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of Powers and the senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. duties.

3. The president shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

### *Section 3.*

1. He shall from time to time, give to the congress Ib. information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

### *Section 4.*

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers Officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on removed. impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.—*Section 1.*

1 The judicial power of the United States shall be Of the judiciary. vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their ser-



vices a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### *Section 2.*

Of the judiciary.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of supreme court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Of trials for crimes.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

### *Section 3.*

Of treason.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason



shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.—*Section 1.*

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state State acts. to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

#### *Section 2.*

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges of privileges and immunities of citizens in the several citizens. states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, Fugitives felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and from justice be found in another state, shall, on demand of the to be deliver- executive authority of the state from which he fled, ed up. be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state Runaways under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall to be deliver- in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be ed up. discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

#### *Section 3.*

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into New states. this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and Territorial make all needful rules and regulations respecting the and other territory or other property belonging to the United property. States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

*Section 4.*

Guarantee of  
protection,  
&c.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature can not be convened,) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

Amend-  
ments.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application to the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

Debts.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme  
law of the  
land.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Oath.  
No religious  
test.

#### ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. (1 vol. Laws of U. S., page 72.)

The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress ]

### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th  
of March, 1789.*

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution :

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely :

### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press ;

Free exercise  
of religion.

or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Right to bear arms.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. No soldier to be billeted, &c.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Unreasonable searches prohibited.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. Criminal proceedings.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted Mode of trial.

with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

#### ARTICLE VII.

**Right of trial by jury.** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

**Bail, fines.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

**Rights not enumerated.** The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

**Powers reserved.** The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article 11.]

#### ARTICLE XI.

**Limitation of the judicial power** The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

## ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, Election of president. and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes Vice-president. as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the

purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[In the edition of the Laws of the U. S., before referred to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, presents, offices, &c., from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76.]



THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
State of New-York,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

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WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges, secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Section 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Bail, fines.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Grand jury.

Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Private property.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefitted.

Private roads.

Freedom of speech and of the press.

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be

passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members Two-third elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be re- bills. quisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Section 10. No law shall be passed abridging the Right of right of the people peaceably to assemble and to peti- petition. tion the government or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due Divorces, judicial proceedings, nor shall any lottery hereafter be Lotteries. authorized or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of Right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ul- property in timate property in and to all lands within the jurisdic- lands. tion of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to Escheats. the people.

Section 12. All feudal tenures of every description, Feudal ten- with all their incidents are declared to be abolished, ures abolish- saving, however, all rents and services certain which ed. at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Section 13. All lands within this State are declared Allodial to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to tenure. escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, Certain leas- for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, es invalid. in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

- Fines and quarter sales abolished.** Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.
- Sale of lands.** Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.
- Old colony laws and acts of the legislature.** Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners; and shall also provide for the publication of the said code, prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.
- Common law.**
- Commissioners to be appointed.**
- Their duties.**

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Grants of  
land since  
1775.

Prior grants.

## ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Qualification  
of voters.

Freehold re-  
quired for  
man of color.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be

Persons ex-  
cluded from

right of suffrage.

convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Certain employments not to affect residence of voters.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Laws to be passed.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Election to be by ballot.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

### ARTICLE III.

Legislative power.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Senate, number of.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

Assembly, number of.

State divided into 32 senatorial districts.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive.

No. 1.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

No. 2.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Kings.

No. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

District number three (3) number four (4) number five (5) and number six (6) shall consist of the city and county of New-York; and the board of supervisors of said city and county shall, on or before the first day of

Board of supervisors of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the city of New-York to divide the said city and county into the number of senate districts to which it is entitled, as near as may be of an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory ; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The board of supervisors, when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the clerk of the said city and county. Certificate, &c., to be filed.

District number seven (7) shall consist of the counties No. 7. of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

District number eight (8) shall consist of the counties No. 8. of Dutchess and Columbia.

District number nine (9) shall consist of the counties No. 9. of Orange and Sullivan.

District number ten (10) shall consist of the counties No. 10. of Ulster and Greene.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of the counties No. 11. of Albany and Schenectady.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of the counties No. 12. of Rensselaer.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of the counties No. 13. of Washington and Saratoga.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of the counties No. 14. of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties No. 15. of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of the counties No. 16. of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of the counties No. 17. of Schoharie and Delaware.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of the counties No. 18. of Otsego and Chenango.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of the counties No. 19. of Oneida.



- No. 20. District number twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego.
- No. 21. District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
- No. 22. District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.
- No. 23. District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.
- No. 24. District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne.
- No. 25. District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.
- No. 26. District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung.
- No. 27. District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the county of Monroe.
- No. 28. District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.
- No. 29. District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Livingston.
- No. 30. District number thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming.
- No. 31. District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the county of Erie.
- No. 32. District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

Census to be taken in 1855 and every ten years.

Senate districts how altered.

Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Section 5. The members of assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and persons of color not taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts.

Members, of Assembly, how apportioned and chosen.

The several boards of supervisors in such counties of this State, as are now entitled to more than one member of assembly, shall assemble on the first Tuesday of January next, and divide their respective counties into assembly districts equal to the number of members of assembly to which such counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the clerks of their respective counties, a description of such assembly districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof, according to the last preceding State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained. Each assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory ; but no town shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts.

Boards of supervisors in certain counties to divide the same into assembly districts.

Description of assembly districts to be filed.

Content of assembly districts.

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall re-apportion the members of assembly among the several counties of this State, in manner aforesaid, and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may be entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one member, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts, in the manner herein directed ; and the apportionment and districts so to be made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Legislature to re-apportion members of assembly.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Each county entitled to one member.

Hamilton  
county.

The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member.

Pay of mem-  
bers.

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route. The Speaker of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

Additional  
compensa-  
tion to spea-  
ker.

No member  
to receive an  
appointment

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Persons  
disqualified  
from being  
members.

Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat,

Time of elec-  
tion fixed.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor.

Powers of  
each house.

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Journals to  
be kept.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

No member  
to be ques-  
tioned, &c.

Section 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Bills may  
originate in  
either house.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Enacting  
clause of  
bills.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Assent of a  
majority of  
all the mem-  
bers requir-  
ed, &c.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Restriction  
as to private  
and local  
bills.

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further powers of local legislation and administration, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Local legis-  
lation con-  
ferred on  
boards of  
supervisors.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a

Executive  
power how  
vested.

Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

Requisite  
qualifica-  
tions of go-  
vernors.

Section 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Time and  
manner of  
electing go-  
vernors and  
lieutenant  
governors.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Duties and  
power of  
governors.

Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

His compen-  
sation.

Pardoning  
power vested  
in the gover-  
nor.

Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner

of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the power and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State.

Powers of governor to devolve on lieutenant governor.

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Requisite qualifications of lieutenant governor.

To be president of the Senate, and to act as governor in certain cases.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as such, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Compensation of lieutenant governor in certain cases.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objec-

Bills to be presented to the governor for signature



If returned  
by him with  
objections  
how disposed  
of.

Bills to be  
returned  
within ten  
days.

tions to that house, in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE V.

State officers  
how elected  
and terms of  
office.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly), shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

State engineer  
and surveyor.  
how chosen  
and term of  
office.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Canal commissioners  
how chosen  
and terms  
of office.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Commissioners of the

Canal Fund shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be elected at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Inspectors  
of state pri-  
sons how  
elected and  
terms of of-  
fice.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land-Office.

Com'rs of  
the land-of-  
fice.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Com'rs of  
the canal  
fund.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners.

Canal board.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Powers and  
duties of the  
boards and  
officers na-  
med in this  
article.

Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement

Treasurer  
may be sus-

pended by  
governor.

of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Certain offi-  
ces abolish-  
ed.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gaging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandize, produce, manufacture or commodity, whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law ; but nothing in this section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

## ARTICLE VI.

Assembly to  
impeach.

Court of im-  
peachment.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the judges of the court of appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence ; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State ; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law,

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected, as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Court of appeals.

Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

Supreme court.

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New-York shall be one; the others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the city of New-York, as may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two years. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of their office shall be eight years.

State to be divided into districts.

Number of justices of sup. court in each.

Justices of sup. court to be classified.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they have heretofore possessed.

Jurisdiction, &c. may be altered.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the said justices so designated, shall always be one, may hold such general terms. And any one or more of the justices may hold special

Presiding judge to be designated.

Who may hold general and special terms, and circuit courts, &c.



terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may pre-  
side in courts of oyer and terminer in any county.

Compensa-  
tion to judi-  
cial officers.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Judges of  
court of ap-  
peals, &c., to  
hold no other  
office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office (except that of justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of appeals), given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Counsell'rs  
and attor-  
neys.

Classifica-  
tion of justi-  
ces, and  
terms of  
court to be  
provided for  
by law.

Section 9. The classification of the justices of the supreme court; the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the supreme court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Testimony  
in equity  
cases.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Removal of  
certain judi-  
cial officers.

Section 11. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being

heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Section 12. The judges of the court of appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the justices of the supreme court by the electors of the several judicial districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Manner of electing judges of court of appeals & justices of sup. court.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Power of governor to fill certain vacancies.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New-York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

Judges of county courts, how chosen and term of office.

The county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

Power county judges.

The county judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of Supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid a per diem allowance out of the county treasury.

His salary.

In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

When two may be elected.

**Equity jurisdiction.** The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge.

**Inferior local courts** Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

**Two local judicial officers may be elected in each county.** Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law

**Judicial districts to be reorganized.** Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial districts at the first session after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for in the fourth section of this Article, and at no other time; and they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

**Justices of the peace how elected.** Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such county, city or state courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

**Certain judicial officers in cities and villages how elected.** Section 18. All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein

by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the legislature may direct.

Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk for the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

County clerks to be clerks of sup. court.  
Clerk for the court of appeals.  
how chosen and term of office.

Section 20. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

No judicial officer except &c. to rec. any fees.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Certain judgments & decrees may be removed to court of appeals.

Section 22. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws, and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Publication of laws.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Commissioners to revise &c. the rules &c. of courts of record.

Organiza-  
tion of courts  
of appeal.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organization of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and for the allowance of writs of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

## ARTICLE VII.

Canal debt.

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the revenues of the State canals, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and from that time the sum of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose.

Sinking  
fund.

\$1,300,000.

\$1,700,000.

General  
Fund debt.

Sinking  
fund \$350,-  
000.

\$1,500,000.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first section of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt



called the general fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State stocks loaned to incorporated companies which have hitherto paid the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the monies to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned sinking fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said canal debt.

Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the said canals shall be completed.

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of the

\$20,000 of the surplus Canal revenues annually appropriated to General Fund and the remainder to specific public works.

Certain deficiencies in the revenues of the State not exceeding \$350,000,

annually to be supplied from the revenues of the Canals.

first two sections of this article, for paying the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt; but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of six hundred and seventy-two thousand five-hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Loans to incorporated companies not to be released or compromised.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfillment of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Legislature shall by equitable taxes increase the revenues of the sinking funds in certain cases.

Section 5. If the sinking funds, or either of them, provided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such fund, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management, forever. State canals.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the commissioners of the land office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands alike convenient; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished. Salt Springs.

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. Appropriation bills.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation. State credit not to be loaned.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever. Power to contract debts limited

Section 11. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of Debts to repel invasion &c., may be contracted.

such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation  
of the Legis-  
lative pow-  
er in the  
creation of  
debts.

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision herein before specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, with-

in three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object. Manner of passing bills, imposing a tax.

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house, shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein. Ib.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed. Corporations how created.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law. Debts of corporations.

Section 3. The term corporations as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons. "Corporations" defined.



Charters for  
banking pur-  
poses.

Section 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie pay-  
ments.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Registry of  
bills or notes

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Individual  
responsibili-  
ty of stock-  
holders.

Section 7. The stockholders in every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind, contracted after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Insolvency  
of banks,  
preference.

Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments, and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

## ARTICLE IX.

Common  
School, Lite-  
rature, and  
United  
States Depo-  
site Funds.

Section 1. The capital of the common School Fund; the capital of the Literature Fund, and the capital of the United States Deposit Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the said Common

School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenues of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund.

## ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York, coroners, and district attorneys, shall be chosen, by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff.

Sheriffs,  
clerks of  
counties,  
register and  
clerk of N.  
Y. coroners  
and district  
attorneys.

The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Governor  
may re-  
move.

Section 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for, by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors, of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created

Officers how  
chosen or  
appointed.

by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Duration of  
office.

Section 3. When the duration of any office, is not provided by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held, during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

Time of  
election.

Section 4. The time of electing all officers named in this articles shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in  
office how  
filled.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

Political  
year.

Section 6. The political year and legislative term, shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Removal  
from office.

Section 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

When office  
deemed vac-  
cant.

Section 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XI.

Militia.

Section 1. The militia of this State, shall at all times hereafter, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this State of any religious denomination whatever as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Manner of  
choosing or

Section 2. Militia officers shall be chosen, or appointed, as follows: Captains, subalterns and non-commis-

sioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier-generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions.

appointing  
militia offi-  
cers.

Section 3. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major generals, and the commissary general. The adjutant general and other chiefs of staff departments, and the aids-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their commissions shall expire with the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The commissary general shall hold his office for two years. He shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law.

Officers to  
be appointed  
by governor  
and senate.

Commissary  
general.

Section 4. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the Governor.

Election of  
militia offi-  
cers.

Section 5. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal, as before provided.

Officers how  
commis-  
sioned.

Section 6. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

Election of  
militia offi-  
cers may be  
abolished.

## ARTICLE XII.

Oath of office prescribed.

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability.”

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to, by a majority, of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people. in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Future conventions, how called.

Section 2. At the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, “Shall



there be a Convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The first election of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. Election.

The Senators and members of Assembly who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall hold their offices until and including the thirty-first day of December following, and no longer. Term of office of senators and members of assembly.

Section 2. The first election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year. First election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when.

Section 3. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, District Attorney, Surveyor General, Canal Commissioners, and Inspectors of State Prisons; in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and no longer. State officers and others to remain in office till 31st Dec. 1847.

Section 4. The first election of judges and clerk of the Court of Appeals, justices of the Supreme Court, and county judges, shall take place at such time between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty- First election of judicial officers, when.

seven, as may be prescribed by law. The said courts shall respectively enter upon their duties, on the first Monday of July, next thereafter; but the term of office of said judges, clerk and justices as declared by this Constitution, shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction  
of suits.

Section 5. On the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court and court of chancery, and all suits and proceedings originally commenced and then pending in any court of common pleas, (except in the city and county of New-York), shall become vested in the supreme court hereby established. Proceedings pending in courts of common pleas and in suits originally commenced in justices courts, shall be transferred to the county courts provided for in this Constitution, in such manner and form and under such regulation as shall be provided by law. The courts of oyer and terminer hereby established shall, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction, on and after the day last mentioned, of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of oyer and terminer, and also of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of general sessions of the peace, except in the city of New-York, and except in cases of which the courts of sessions hereby established may lawfully take cognizance; and of such indictments and proceedings as the courts of sessions hereby established shall have jurisdiction on and after the day last mentioned.

Chancellor  
and Su-  
preme court.

Section 6. The chancellor and the present supreme court shall, respectively, have power to hear and determine any of such suits and proceedings ready on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for hearing or decision, and shall, for their services therein, be entitled to their present rates of compensation until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or until all such suits and proceedings shall be sooner heard and determined.

Masters in chancery may continue to exercise the functions of their offices in the court of chancery, so long as the Chancellor shall continue to exercise the functions of his office under the provisions of this Constitution.

Masters in  
Chancery.

And the Supreme Court hereby established, shall also have power to hear and determine such of said suits and proceedings as may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of chancellor or justice of the present Supreme Court, previously to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Governor may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy. Any judge of the Court of Appeals or justice of the Supreme Court, elected under this Constitution, may receive and hold such appointment.

Vacancy in  
office of  
Chancellor,  
or Justice of  
Supreme  
Court how  
filled.

Section 8. The offices of chancellor, justice of the existing supreme court, circuit judge, vice-chancellor, assistant vice-chancellor, judge of the existing county courts of each county, supreme court commissioner, master in chancery, examiner in chancery, and surrogate, (except as herein otherwise provided,) are abolished from and after the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, (1847.)

Offices  
abolished.

Section 9. The Chancellor, the justices of the present Supreme Court, and the circuit judges, are hereby declared to be severally eligible to any office at the first election under this Constitution.

Chancellor  
and Justices  
of present  
supreme  
court eligi-  
ble.

Section 10. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, (including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York,) and justices of the peace, and coroners, in office, when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected.

Officers to  
hold until  
expiration of  
term.

Section 11. Judicial officers in office when this Constitution shall take effect, may continue to receive such fees and perquisites of office as are now authorized by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, notwithstanding the provisions

Judicial offi-  
cers may re-  
ceive fees.

of the twentieth section of the sixth article of this Constitution.

Local courts  
to remain  
until, &c.

Section 12. All local courts established in any city or village, including the Superior Court, Common Pleas, Sessions and Surrogate's Courts of the city and County of New-York shall remain, until otherwise directed by the Legislature, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges of such courts and any clerks thereof in office on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall continue in office, until the expiration of their terms of office, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Constitution  
goes into  
operation.

Section 13. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as is herein otherwise provided.

DONE, in Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, the ninth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-first.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN TRACY, President,  
and Delegate from the County of Chenango.

JAMES F. STARBUCK,	} <i>Secretaries.</i>
H. W. STRONG,	
FR. SEGER,	

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MANUAL  
OF  
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,  
BY  
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

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SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses,

which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. — 2 *Hats*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. — 2 *Hats*, 149.

## SECTION II.

### LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.— *Constitution of the United States. Article 1, Section 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States — *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2,—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

## SECTION III.

### PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enable them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House: that during the time of privilege, 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,\* or his servants, [*familiares sui*,] for any matter

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\* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

of their own; may be arrested on *mens* process, in any civil suit; 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court; 5th, Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 *Stra.* 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 *Bl.* 166. 2 *Stra.* 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.* 939, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *cundo, morando, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." — 1580—1 *Hats*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence: when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them: that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and delibera-

tion; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these, no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying them into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59. 147. 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the president; and also as the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108,—*D'Ewes*, 642, *col.*



2; 653, *col.* 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl. c.* 23—2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House return of record.—*Lex. Parl.* 23, 4—*Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the serjeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1., Sec. 6, S. P. protest of Commons to James I.* 1621, 2 *Rapin*, No. 54. *p.* 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush.* 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Com. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House of which the House is cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts; but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House, is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c.,

to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23. *El.* 1580—*D'Eves* 283, col. 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public enquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither could encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats.* 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

## SECTION IV.

## ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 4.*

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 5.*

## SECTION V.

## QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand: but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 2.*

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows :

STATES.	1787 (a)	1790 (b)	1800 (c)	1810 (d)	1820 (e)	1830 (f)
Maine, ( <i>g</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	7	8
New-Hampshire,.....	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts,.....	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode-Island,.....	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,.....	5	7	7	7	6	6
Vermont,.....	0	2	4	6	5	5
New-York,.....	6	10	17	27	34	40
New-Jersey,.....	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania,.....	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware,.....	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland,.....	6	8	9	9	9	8
Virginia,.....	10	19	22	28	22	21
North-Carolina,.....	5	10	12	13	13	13
South-Carolina,.....	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9
Kentucky,.....	0	2	6	10	12	13
Tennessee, ( <i>h</i> ).....	0	0	3	6	9	13
Ohio, ( <i>j</i> ).....	0	0	0	6	14	19
Lousiana, ( <i>k</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Indiana, ( <i>l</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi, ( <i>m</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois, ( <i>n</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama, ( <i>o</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	3	5
Missouri, ( <i>p</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan, ( <i>q</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas, ( <i>r</i> ).....	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) As per Constitution.

(b) As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.

(c) As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative, for 33,000, second census.

(d) As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.

(e) As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. Art. I., Sec. 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 6.*

## SECTION VI.

### QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 5.*

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken, and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.— 2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

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(f) As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,000, fifth census.

(g) Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

(h) Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

(j)	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
(k)	"	"	April 8, 1812,	"
(l)	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
(m)	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
(n)	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
(o)	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
(p)	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
(q)	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
(r)	"	"	January 15, 1837,	"



The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

## SECTION VII.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses, are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 72.

## SECTION VIII.

### ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule* 8.

## SECTION IX.

### SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I., Sec. 3

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I., Sec. 3.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I., Sec. 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *die in diem* for 14 days.—1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule* 23.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673,	} Not merely pro tempore, 1 <i>Chand.</i> 169, 276, 277.
Feb. 18.	
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.	
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.	

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—2 *Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex. Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro-tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186—5 *Grey*, 134—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

## SECTION X.

### ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. II., Sec. 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the

two Speakers only. An Address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—9 *Grey*, 473, 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301, or by such particular members, as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats*. 276.

## SECTION XI.

## COMMITTEES.\*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D'Ewes* 630, col. 1—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats*. 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw. part 3, vol. 2*, 74—3 *Grey*, 401—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not—6 *Grey*, 129—7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

\* Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 33, 34. *Rules H. R.* 7.

## SECTION XII.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49. *Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301.—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. *Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The *irquorum* is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only

expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey* 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

In other things, the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob.* 39.

## SECTION XIII.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES:

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolution of House of Com-*



*mons*, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 92—8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated, while they are there.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats.* 52.

A member in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744, 5.

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There it is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

## SECTION XIV.

### ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakew.* 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.

2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.

3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.

4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—*Vide Rules H. R., 19 to 27, inclusive.*

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

## SECTION XV.

### ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, 2 *Hats.* 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

## SECTION XVI.

### ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into.—*Town. col.* 209.

## SECTION XVII.

### ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.* 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule* 3.

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker." and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 23.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scob.* 7—*D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.*—*Rule* 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once, in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—*Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.* 148—*Scob.* 58—2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 17.

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words:—No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule* 4.

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer, of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.* 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rises to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.* 205—*Hale. Parl.* 133—*Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge: then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 33—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale.*—*Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p.* 3., v. 1., fol. 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey*, 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem.*



in *Hawk*.—3 *Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*; nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob. 31*—*Hale. Parl. 133*—2 *Hats. 166*, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com. 1604, Apr. 19*.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule 6*.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R. 34*.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey, 332*—*Scob. 8*—*D'Ewes, 332, col. 1*; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col., 205*—*Mem. in Hawk. 31*; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob. 6*; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats. 177*.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing.—2 *Hats. 77, 78*.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats. 169, 7, 8, 172*.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day. 2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule 7.*

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L. 2 c. 3*—2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the house and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to

any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats*. 119, 121,—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob*. 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats*. 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate: but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R.* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

## SECTION XVIII.

### ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose.—*Mod. ten. Parl.* 23.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule* 18.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule* 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay

can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats*. 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew*. 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon.*)

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym*. 120—*Jacobs*, L. D. by *Ruffhead*—*Parliament*, 1 *Lev*. 165, *Pritchard's case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

## SECTION XIX.

### PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob*. 87—L. *Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But



a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule 24*.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. R. 55*.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, Whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

## SECTION XX.

### MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated, until it is seconded.—*Scob. 21*.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.  
*Rule 9*.

It is then and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or the Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information.—2 *Hats. 82*.

The rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule 10*.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker ; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R. 38.*

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rules H. R. 39.*

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking ? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he depart from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

## SECTION XXI.

### RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, i. e. a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June 1, 1796.* presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

## SECTION XXII.

### BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed ; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third ; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule 26.*

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion ; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for ; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R. 108.*

## SECTION XXIII.

## BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule 25.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew. 132—Scob. 40.*

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob. 31—1 Grey, 82, 84.*

## SECTION XXIV.

## BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew. 137, 141.* A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—*6 Grey, 286*; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes, 335, col. 1.—3 Hats. 198. (Vide Rules H. R. 109.)*

## SECTION XXV.

## BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew. 143.* It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed. or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other

House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.* 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule 27.*

## SECTION XXVI.

### BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town. col.* 208—*D'Ewes*, 634, *col.* 2—*Scob.* 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey*, 373. It is therefore a constant rule, “that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it.” And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.* 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule 27.*

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, “Shall this bill be rejected?” If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one

ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule 34.*

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member or the committee.—*Town. col. 138.* But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob. 48, (Vide Rules H. R. 102.)*

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey, 370.* But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's method of passing bills, 11.*

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge, 12—Scob. 49.*

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8 *Grey, 228.*

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob. 49,* pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats. 276.* But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is re-



served to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.* 50—7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the house, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolu-

tion, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 289, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

## SECTION XXVII.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and a question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence: whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be received by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey*, 361.

## SECTION XXVIII.

### BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 131, *note*.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

## SECTION XXIX.

### BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*.—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbut's deb.* 125—3 *Hats.* 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported with-

out amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

## SECTION XXX.

### QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro-tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro-tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, that "the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled. &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following; 1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any

matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business; keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House, or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

## SECTION XXXI.

### BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has past, An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secre-



tary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.\*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew.* 250.

## SECTION XXXII.

### READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the

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\* This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate: "The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment, be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put."

table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats*. 117, 118.

It is equally an error, to suppose that any member has a right without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read; on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hats*. 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended.—2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negatives.—*Feb*. 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then no body can oppose it.—2 *Hats*. 117.

## SECTION XXXIII.

### PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order

they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule 11.*

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R. 41.*

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl. 274—Elsynge Mem. 85—Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

It is a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob. 21, 22—2 Hats. 81.* But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—*2 Hats. 83.* For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3.

To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats.* 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 *Hats.* 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats.* 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,  
Postmt. indefinitely,  
Adjournment.

Lying on the table.

The Senate uses,

—Postmt. to a day beyond the session.

—Postmt. to a day within the session.

{ Postponement indefinite.

{ Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- |                           |                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone | In the 1st, 2d, and 3rd,<br>classes, and the 1st member<br>of the 4th class, the rule<br>"first moved, first put," takes<br>place. |
| Commit                    |                                                                                                                                    |
| Amend                     |                                                                                                                                    |
| 2. Postpone and Prev. Qu. |                                                                                                                                    |
| Commit                    |                                                                                                                                    |
| Amend                     |                                                                                                                                    |
| 3. Commit and Prev. Qu.   |                                                                                                                                    |
| Postpone                  |                                                                                                                                    |
| Amend                     |                                                                                                                                    |
| 4. Amend. and Prev. Qu.   |                                                                                                                                    |
| Postpone                  |                                                                                                                                    |
| Commit                    |                                                                                                                                    |

In the 1st class, where the previous question is moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.



The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed: and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—“On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put.”—*Scob.* 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it then be moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question; 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is be-

fore the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine: therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put? *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule 35.*

In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,\* contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 Grey, 179—2 Hats. 8, 83—3 Hats. 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the large comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in question on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, so one could negative it, and yet, if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority—3 Grey, 76, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 Grey, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order rising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 Hats. 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supercedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 Hats. 88.

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\* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—Rule 13.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats.* 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

## SECTION XXXIV.

### THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it —2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session but since the word "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey* 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main

question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means, stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as *Hatsell* advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manoeuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by



moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*; to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the first is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

## SECTION XXXV.

### AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob. 2*.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistency within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats. 79*; 4, & 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 *Grey, 190, 192*.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave o

a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, Whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form,

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present; then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissable; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole

motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.\*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore, a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered, that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise, it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a

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\* In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it: the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

## SECTION XXXVI.

### DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void

the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.* 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided;" but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion, simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading; which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend. 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming



himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative, as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

## SECTION XXXVII.

### CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being,

that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

## SECTION XXXVIII.

### EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement? or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree: 2d. Disagree: 3d. Recede: 4th. Insist: 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.	}	Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.
2d. To disagree.		

- 3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.  
 4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.  
 5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.
- Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

## SECTION XXXIX.

## THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.* 23—*Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87.—5 *Grey*, 129—9 *Grey*, 301.

## SECTION XL.

## BILLS: THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full.—*Hakew.* 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the

clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.* 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted, &c." he states, that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual.—*Hakew.* 156; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D'Ewes*, 127, *col.* 2, 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—*Elsynge's Memorials*, 59—6 *Grey*, 335—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town.* *col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up

before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying "Gentlemen, all who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye" and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.* 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.* 159.

## SECTION XLI.

### DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the Judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and others remain in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general



rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the establish course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p. 3. fol. 92*—*Scob. 43, 52*—*Co. 12, 116*—*D'Ewes, 105, col. 1*—*Mem. in Haker. 25, 29*, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received,* .....	}	Ayes.	
Read, .....			
Lie on the table, .....	}	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table, .....			
Referred to a committee, or farther proceeding, ....	}	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in, .....			
Read 1st or 2d time, .....			
Engrossed, or read 3d time, .....			
Proceeding on every other stage, .....			
Committed, .....	}	Noes.	
To a committee of the whole, .....			
To a select committee, .....	}	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on table, .....			
Be <i>now</i> read .....	}	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence, ..			50 P. J.
			251
Amendments be read a 2d time, .....	}	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time, ...			
For receiving a clause, .....	}	Ayes.	334
With amendments be engrossed, .....			
That a bill be now read a third time, .....	}	Noes.	398
Receive a rider, .....			260
Pass, .....	}	Ayes.	259
Be printed, .....			
Committees. That A. take the chair, .....	}		
To agree to the whole or any of the report, .....			
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into a committee, ...			291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order			
to go into committee, .....	}	Noes.	
That he issue warrant for a new visit, .....			
Member. That none be absent without leave, ....	}		
Witness. That he be further examined, .....			Ayes. 344

Previous questions, .....	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum,..	} Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of, .....	
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time,..	Ayes.
Messenger be received,.....	} Ayes.
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock,.....	
if after 2 o'clock, .....	Noes.
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,.....	} Ayes.
if after 4 o'clock, .....	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,)..	Ayes.
Over the 30th January,.....	Noes.
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day,.....	} Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2. *Hats.* 145. Note.

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the yeas and nays of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other.—*Scob.* 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then the member entering may by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again.—*Mem. in Hawk.* 26.—2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*, is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*:" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But, in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the house is divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 2.*

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appear that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said *yea*, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. Hakew.* 27.

## SECTION XLII.

### TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

## SECTION XLIII.

### RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the re-consideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for re-consideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule 20.*

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question, whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and re-consideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently, the bill is open for amend-

ment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration : as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.\*

In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Towns. col.* 67—*Mem in Hakew.* 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.* 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns col.* 26—2 *Hats.* 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back.—*Ib.* 92—3 *Hats* 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once, and lay it aside and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hakew.* 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule as, by passing an explanatory act, if any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.* 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by

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\* This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.



clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.* 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*.—2 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.* 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried: as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats.* 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

## SECTION XLIV.

### BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule 33.*

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence: and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.* 48.

## SECTION XLV.

### AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regu-

lar progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless.—3 *Hats*. 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then, [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form.—9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, how-

ever, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way.—3 *Hats.* 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand.* 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.* 311. So the Commons resolve, that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.* 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one house, is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit; an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

## SECTION XLVI.

### CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.* 71—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference: but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 6 *Grey*, 220—3 *Hats*. 280. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Journ. Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats*. 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats*. 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats*. 269; and we do in fact see instances of conference, or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. 3 *Hats*. 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even

of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—3 *Hats.* 271, 317. 323, 354. 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.* 270—9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.* 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address, or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarback's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293—1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.—*Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

## SECTION XLVII.

### MESSAGES.

Messages between the House are to be sent only while both houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate.—3 *Hats.* 22.



In the Senate messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule 46.*

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the Members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have, by their messenger, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew.* 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.* 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it? but it passes sub-silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.* 133.

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House, of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats.* 25—

*Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats*. 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

## SECTION XLVIII.

### ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats*. 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament.—2 *Hats*. 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrolment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all in a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrolment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to

reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 7*

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art. I. Sec. 7.*

## SECTION XLIX.

### JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. 1., 5, 3.*

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule 3.*

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule 31.*

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to an vote; but when suppressed by the previous question the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—*2 Hats. 83.*

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as the

may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.* 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const.* 1, 5, 3.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.* 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C.* Mar. 17, 1592—*Hale Parl.* 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament.—6 *H.* 8 c. 16—*Inst.* 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.* 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case,—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

## SECTION L.

### ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.* 332—1 *Blackstone*, 186—5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day,—1. 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—1. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.—*Const.* II. 3.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding, "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 *Grey*, 331,

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

## SECTION LI.

### A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—*Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl.* c. 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments*—*Blackst.* 186. Their whole



session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*. 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art. I. Sec. 1*. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—*I. 4*—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued of course to the next session.—*Raym.* 120, 81—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.

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\* It was held in the case of *Hastings*, that a *dissolution* did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

## SECTION LII.

## TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art. II. Sec. 2.*

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule 38.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is a law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware vs. Hylton.*—3 *Dallas's Rep.* 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel b. 1 c. 19 sec. 214.* An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe.* 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined to two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subject this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted, that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity *res inter alias acta*.—2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated.—3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.—4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from en-

angling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify in whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereon, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be reported to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds or whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced to the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule 37.*

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who moved on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration, shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule 42.*

## SECTION LIII.

## IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office or impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors—*Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. III., Sec. 2.*

These are the provisions of the constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject.

## JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint of the Commons.—*Id.* 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge but not try the delinquent.—*Id.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to

the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576.  
*Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.* 257—4 *Seld.* 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

#### ACCUSATION.

The commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597.—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sach. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

#### PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

#### ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.* 325—*Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

#### APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusation. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he find sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray*—1 *Rushw.* 268—*Fost.* 232—1 *Clar.*



*Hist. of the Reb.* 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answer as a prisoner. But this may be called, in some sort, *judicium per suorum*.—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102.—5.

## ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.* 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Par. Hist.* 442—3 *Lord's Jour.* 13 Nov. 1643.—2 *Woodd.* 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Wood.* 61.—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

## REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *Seld. Jud.* 144—*Grey's Deb.* 233—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 March 1640, 1.

## WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall demand.—*Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

## JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 16. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lord Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but

not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188 This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empannelled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; or they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6. *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 33. They have been generally, and more justly considered as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale, says “the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact.”—2 *Hale, P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

#### PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Traff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 Feb. 1709, 10—2 *Wood.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital.—*Id.* 58, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 16:—2 *Wood.* 612.

## JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terra*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*.—*Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144 1 *Woodd.* 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld Jud.* 136.

## CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray,* 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 *Dec.* 1790.—*Lord's Jour.* May 16, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

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A LIST  
OF  
COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES, AND WARDS  
IN THE  
STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
WITH THE  
CENSUS  
FOR THE  
Years 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845.

The Towns for which the Census of 1830, 1835 and 1840 are not given, were  
erected since those years respectively.]

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Albany city,.....	24,238	28,109		
1st ward,.....	.....	.....	9,777	3,712
2d ward,.....	.....	.....	6,851	3,676
3d ward,.....	.....	.....	4,137	5,053
4th ward,.....	.....	.....	7,232	4,759
5th ward,.....	.....	.....	5,666	3,129
6th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,661
7th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,532
8th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	4,001
9th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	6,204
10th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	4,412
.....ern, .....	3 605	3,596	3,704	3,667
.....ethlehem, .....	6,092	3,013	3,225	3,315

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Coeymans, .....	2,123	2,957	3,107	2,97
Guilderland, .....	2,742	2,803	2,790	2,90
Knox, .....	2,186	2,262	2,143	2,10
New-Scotland, .....	.....	3,030	2,914	3,28
Rensselaerville, .....	3,689	3,507	3,712	3,58
Watervliet, .....	4,965	6,961	10,146	11,20
Westerlo, .....	3,320	3,074	3,096	2,90
19 Twn's and Wd's, .. Total,	53,560	59,762	68,536	77,20

## COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

Alfred, .....	1,416	1,903	1,637	1,60
Allen, .....	898	1,089	870	90
Almond, .....	1,804	2,059	1,434	1,70
Amity, .....	872	1,280	1,356	1,40
Andover, .....	596	708	864	1,00
Angelica, .....	998	1,502	1,261	1,30
Belfast, .....	743	1,035	1,648	1,40
Birdsall, .....	543	573	328	40
Bolivar, .....	449	752	408	50
Burns, .....	702	936	847	90
Caneadea, .....	782	1,046	1,647	1,10
Centerville, .....	1,195	1,426	1,504	1,40
Clarksville, .....	.....	252	326	40
Cuba, .....	1,059	1,478	1,761	1,50
Friendship, .....	1,502	1,764	1,230	1,40
Genesee, .....	219	470	569	60
Granger, .....	.....	.....	1,064	1,10
Grove, .....	1,388	1,663	625	80
Hume, .....	951	1,523	2,305	1,90
Independence, .....	877	1,189	1,398	1,60
New-Hudson, .....	655	1,065	1,488	1,20
Ossian, .....	812	940	945	90
Rushford, .....	1,115	1,520	1,502	1,70
Scio, .....	602	2,122	1,150	1,50
West-Almond, .....	.....	.....	810	80



TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Virt,.....	.....	.....	1,208	1,305
6 Towns,..... Total,	20,178	28,295	30,185	31,402

## COUNTY OF BROOME.

Barker,.....	.....	1,150	1,258	1,379
Benango,.....	3,716	5,441	5,475	6,602
Bollesville,.....	2,389	2,230	2,517	2,829
Bonklin,.....	908	1,142	1,471	1,869
Cisle,.....	4,393	1,413	1,558	1,657
Claine,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conantcoke,.....	.....	295	418	479
Coufard,.....	931	1,143	1,172	1,618
Triangle,.....	.....	1,669	1,692	1,749
Union,.....	2,122	2,415	3,166	3,519
Westal,.....	948	1,124	1,253	1,017
Windsor,.....	2,175	2,168	2,368	2,408
2 Towns,..... Total,	17,582	20,190	22,348	25,808

## COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

Shford,.....	631	1,201	1,462	1,376
Surton,.....	.....	809	511	621
Warrolton,.....	.....	.....	.....	193
Wald-Spring,.....	.....	.....	673	602
Wannewango,.....	1,712	1,166	1,317	1,224
Wayton,.....	.....	1,114	922	1,007
Wlicotville,.....	626	941	1,088	1,211
Wormersville,.....	1,005	1,164	1,294	1,462
Franklinville,.....	903	1,330	1,276	1,439
Freedom,.....	1,505	1,825	1,831	1,478
Great-Valley,.....	647	611	843	756
Windsdale,.....	919	1,543	2,937	1,910
Wumphrey,.....	.....	.....	459	591
Wagon,.....	.....	1,139	1,325	1 194

Erected 1848.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1330.	1835.	1340.	1845
Little Valley,.....	336	610	671	78
Lyndon, .....	271	539	628	81
Machias,.....	737	1,025	1,085	1,24
Mansfield, .....	.....	.....	.....	90
Napoli.....	852	1,379	1,142	1,11
New-Albion, .....	380	848	1,033	1,19
Olean, .....	561	830	638	55
Otto, .....	1,224	1,731	2,125	1,11
Perrysburgh, .....	2,440	1,549	1,676	1,64
Persia, .....	.....	898	870	1,08
Portville, .....	.....	.....	462	58
Randolph,.....	776	938	1,283	1,30
Rice,* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South-Valley,† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkshire,.....	823	1,066	1,292	1,70
29 Towns,..... Total,	15,726	24,986	28,803	30,10

## COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

Auburn City, (4 Wards,)..	4,486	5,368	5,626	6,11
Aurelius, .....	2,768	2,771	2,644	2,50
Brutus,.....	1,827	1,991	2,045	2,20
Cato, .....	1,781	2,214	2,380	2,3
Conquest,.....	1,507	1,782	1,911	1,90
Fleming,.....	1,461	2,363	1,330	1,1
Genoa, .....	2,768	2,721	2,591	2,4
Ira, .....	2,198	2,187	2,282	1,1
Ledyard, .....	2,427	2,373	2,143	2,0
Locke, .....	3,310	1,752	1,654	1,5
Mentz,.....	4,144	3,986	4,215	4,2
Moravia,.....	.....	1,756	2,010	1,7
Niles, .....	.....	2,197	2,234	2,1
Owasco, .....	1,350	1,278	2,331	1,2
Scipio, .....	2,691	2,523	2,655	2,1
Sempronius, .....	4,705	1,280	1,304	1,3

\* Erected 1816.

† Erected 1847.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Tennet, .....	2 297	2,069	2,060	2,033
Springport, .....	1,528	1,829	1,891	1,832
Sterling, .....	1,436	2,001	2,536	2,732
Summer-Hill, .....	.....	1,432	1,446	1,324
Venice, .....	2,445	2,238	2,105	2,000
Victory, .....	1,819	2,091	2,371	2,261
2 Towns,..... Total,	47,947	49,202	50,364	49,663

## COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.

Arkwright, .....	926	1,293	1,418	1,295
Busti, .....	1,680	2,079	1,749	1,923
Barroll, .....	1,015	1,414	1,632	1,725
Charlotte, .....	886	1,208	1,428	1,428
Chautauque, .....	2,432	3,119	2,980	2,809
Cherry-Creek, .....	574	933	1,141	1,100
Clymer, .....	567	843	800	979
Ellery, .....	2,001	2,396	2,252	2,134
Ellicott, .....	2,101	1,355	2,568	3,176
Ellington, .....	1,279	1,773	1,709	1,832
French-Creek, .....	420	553	621	647
Gerry, .....	1,110	1,339	1,246	1,344
Hauover, .....	2,614	3,520	3,998	3,718
Harmony, .....	1,988	2,915	3,333	3,431
Hina, .....	1,388	798	870	882
Poland, .....	.....	916	1,082	1,015
Pomfret, .....	3,386	4,041	4,566	4,286
Portland, .....	1,771	2,181	2,136	1,966
Ripley, .....	1,647	2,023	2,197	1,938
Sheridan, .....	1,666	1,919	1,883	1,592
Shermau, .....	.....	830	1,100	1,131
Stockton, .....	1,604	1,943	2,078	1,780
Willenova, .....	1,126	1,453	1,655	1,531
Vestfield, .....	2,476	3,036	3,199	2,836
4 Towns,..... Total,	34,657	44,869	47,641	46,548

## COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Bigflats, .....	1,149	1,238	1,375	1,42
Catharines, .....	2,064	2,261	2,424	2,61
Catlin, .....	2,015	2,356	1,119	1,24
Cayuta, .....	642	765	835	1,00
Chemung, .....	1,462	2,231	1,377	2,57
Dix, .....	.....	.....	1,990	2,33
Elmira, .....	2,962	3,879	4,791	5,89
Erin, .....	976	1,099	1,441	1,58
Southport, .....	1,454	1,711	2,100	2,53
Veteran, .....	1,616	1,925	2,279	2,48
10 Towns,..... Total,	14,340	17,465	20,731	23,68

## COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

Bainbridge, .....	3,040	3,010	3,324	3,08
Columbus, .....	1,744	1,656	1,561	1,46
Coventry, .....	1,576	1,603	1,681	1,79
German, .....	884	886	975	94
Green, .....	2,962	4,096	3,452	3,96
Guilford, .....	2,634	2,703	2,828	2,78
Lincklaen, .....	1,425	1,014	1,249	1,17
Macdonough, .....	1,232	1,425	1,369	1,51
New-Berlin, .....	2,643	2,967	3,086	2,70
North Norwich, *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich, .....	3,774	3,807	4,146	4,26
Otselic, .....	1,238	1,439	1,621	1,48
Oxford, .....	2,947	3,765	3,177	3,05
Pharsalia, .....	987	1,170	1,213	1,20
Pitcher, .....	1,214	1,533	1,562	1,50
Plymouth, .....	1,591	1,563	1,625	1,47
Preston, .....	1,213	1,126	1,117	1,05
Sherburne, .....	2,574	3,108	2,791	2,68
Smithville, .....	1,819	1,885	1,762	1,75
Smyrna, .....	1,897	2,026	2,240	1,95
20 Towns,..... Total.	33,404	40,762	40,779	39,90

\* Erected 1849.

## COUNTY OF CLINTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
au Sable,.....	.....	.....	3,229	3,976
Weekmantown,.....	2,391	2,263	2,763	3,078
Black-Brook,.....	.....	.....	1,054	1,598
Champlain,.....	2,456	2,691	3,633	4,050
Chazy,.....	3,097	3,023	3,592	3,571
Clinton,.....	.....	.....	.....	833
Ellenburgh,.....	.....	645	1,164	902
Moore's,.....	1,222	1,137	1,701	2,207
Peru,.....	4,949	5,795	3,183	3,273
Plattsburgh,.....	4,913	4,226	6,397	6,095
Waranac,.....	316	761	1,464	1,695
Schuyler's Falls,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Towns..... Total,	19,344	20,742	28,180	31,278

## COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Ancram,.....	1,533	1,617	1,769	1,705
Austerlitz,.....	2,345	2,092	2,090	1,812
Canaan,.....	2,064	2,042	1,957	1,973
Chatham,.....	3,038	3,469	3,660	3,570
Claverack,.....	3,538	2,840	3,053	2,934
Clermont,.....	1,203	1,166	1,231	1,131
Copake,.....	1,675	1,616	1,505	1,607
Gallatin,.....	1,588	1,655	1,645	1,676
Germantown,.....	967	979	968	991
Shent,.....	2,790	2,375	2,557	2,417
Greenport,.....	.....	.....	1,158	1,182
Hillsdale,.....	2,446	2,266	3,470	2,374
Hudson city,.....	5,392	5,531	.....	.....
1st ward,.....	.....	.....	2,854	2,640
2d ward,.....	.....	.....	2,817	3,071
Kinderhook,.....	2,706	2,831	3,512	3,679
Livingston,.....	2,087	2,106	2,190	2,083
New-Lebanon,.....	2,695	3,713	2,534	2,282

\* Erected 1843.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Stockport, .....	.....	2,023	1,814	1,661
Stuyvesant, .....	2 331	1,736	1,779	1,718
Taghkanick, .....	1,650	1,589	1,674	1,424
21 Towns and W'ds, .. Total,	39,952	40,746	44,237	41,476

## COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus, .....	1,308	1,180	1,301	1,195
Cortlandville, .....	3,573	3,715	3,799	4,111
Freetown, .....	1,051	962	948	925
Hartford, (included in Virgil.)				
Homer, .....	3,306	3,584	3,572	3,602
Lapeer, (included in Virgil.)				
Marathon, .....	895	986	1,063	1,080
Preble, .....	1,435	1,408	1,247	1,325
Scott, .....	1,452	1,504	1,332	1,368
Solon, .....	2,033	2,103	2,311	2,426
Truxton, .....	3,888	3,712	3,658	3,587
Virgil, .....	3,912	4,291	4,501	4,541
Willet, .....	840	723	872	921
13 Towns, .....	23,693	24,168	24,605	25,081

## COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

Andes, .....	1,859	2,109	2,176	2,440
Bovina, .....	1,346	1,415	1,403	1,436
Colchester, .....	1,424	1,516	1,567	1,858
Davenport, .....	1,780	2,052	2,054	2,143
Delhi, .....	2,116	2,363	2,555	2,665
Frauklin, .....	2,775	2,951	3,024	3,007
Hamden, .....	1,210	1,349	1,469	1,767
Hancock, .....	766	895	1,027	1,208
Harpersfield, .....	1,936	1,741	1,696	1,569
Kortright, .....	2,873	2,531	2,442	2,211
Masonville, .....	1,145	1,278	1,420	1,383
Meredith, .....	1,655	1,603	1,640	1,678
Middletown, .....	2,383	2,487	2,608	2,695



TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Roxbury, .....	3,214	2,856	3,004	3,121
Sidney, .....	1,410	1,597	1,720	1,759
Stamford, .....	1,597	1,747	1,681	1,715
Tompkins, .....	1,774	1,951	2,032	2,261
Walton, .....	1,672	1,754	1,844	2,074
<hr/>				
18 Towns,.....Total,	32,933	34,192	35,364	36,990

## COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Amenia, .....	2,387	2,138	1,179	2,076
Beekman, .....	1,584	1,447	1,400	1,432
Clinton, .....	2,130	1,919	1,830	1,816
Dover, .....	2,198	1,981	1,999	1,944
Fishkill, .....	2,292	9,623	10,436	10,651
Hyde-Park, .....	2,554	2,368	2,364	2,477
La Grange, .....	2,044	2,928	1,851	1,384
Milan, .....	1,886	1,813	1,726	1,744
Northeast, .....	1,689	1,495	1,381	1,436
Paulings, .....	1,705	1,565	1,571	1,626
Pine-Plains, .....	1,503	1,355	1,324	1,499
Pleasant Valley, .....	2,419	2,246	2,219	2,142
Poughkeepsie, .....	7,222	8,529	10,006	11,791
Redhook, .....	2,983	2,824	2,833	3,085
Rhinebeck, .....	2,938	2,624	2,759	2,989
Stanford, .....	3,521	2,358	2,278	2,301
Union-Vale, .....	1,833	1,596	1,499	1,484
Washington, .....	3,038	2,891	2,833	2,797
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18 Towns,.....Total,	50,926	50,704	52,488	55,124

## COUNTY OF ERIE.

Alden, .....	1,257	1,069	1,984	2,187
Amherst, .....	2,489	4,379	2,440	3,133
Aurora, .....	2,421	2,967	2,909	3,010
Black-Rock, .....	.....	.....	3,605	3,883
Boston, .....	1,520	1,825	1,746	1,779
Brandt, .....	.....	.....	1,068	987

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Buffalo city,.....	8,653	15,661		
1st ward,.....	.....	.....	3,548	7,107
2d ward,.....	.....	.....	2,587	5,871
3d ward,.....	.....	.....	1,836	3,511
4th ward,.....	.....	.....	5,228	9,061
5th ward,.....	.....	.....	3,942	4,217
Chicktawaga, .....	.....	.....	1,137	2,029
Clarence, .....	3,353	2,229	2,271	2,497
Colden, .....	464	788	1,085	1,080
Collins, .....	2,120	4,025	4,277	3,968
Concord, .....	1,294	2,658	3,004	3,135
Eden, .....	1,066	2,093	1,172	2,215
Evans, .....	1,185	2,638	1,822	1,859
Hamburgh, .....	3,348	4,126	3,734	4,257
Holland, .....	1,070	1,666	2,242	1,357
Lancaster, .....	.....	2,009	2,083	2,730
Newstead, .....	1,926	2,383	2,653	2,610
Sardinia, .....	1,414	1,633	1,741	1,600
Tonawanda, .....	.....	.....	1,250	1,630
Wales, .....	1,500	1,984	1,987	1,910
26 Towns and W'ds,.. Total,	35,710	57,594	62,251	78,631

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Chesterfield, .....	1,671	2,083	2,697	3,029
Crownpoint, .....	2,041	2,189	2,212	2,267
Elizabethtown, .....	1,015	856	1,061	1,197
Essex, .....	1,543	1,529	1,681	1,720
Jay, .....	1,729	1,732	2,260	2,437
Keene, .....	287	700	730	801
Lewis, .....	1,305	1,358	1,500	1,687
Minerva, .....	358	335	455	490
Moriah, .....	2,742	2,293	2,595	2,807
Newcomb, .....	62	46	74	120
North Hudson,* .....				

\* Erected 1848.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
St. Armand, .....	.....	.....	.....	129
Schroon, .....	1,614	1,723	1,660	1,705
Ticonderoga, .....	1,996	2,080	2,168	2,309
Westport, .....	1,513	1,724	1,932	2,094
Willsborough, .....	1,316	1,253	1,667	1,424
Wilmington, .....	695	798	928	894
17 Towns,..... Total,	19,386	20,699	23,620	25,102

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Bangor, .....	1,976	1,035	1,218	1,606
Belmont, .....	.....	382	470	501
Bombay, .....	.....	1,357	1,446	1,667
Brandon, .....	316	418	536	578
Burke, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,285
Chateaugay, .....	2,016	2,029	2,820	1,952
Constable, .....	693	724	1,121	1,177
Dickinson, .....	446	597	1,005	1,074
Duane, .....	247	237	324	178
Fort-Covington, .....	2,901	1,665	2,098	2,369
Franklin, .....	.....	.....	192	361
Harrietstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	129
Malone, .....	2,207	2,589	3,229	3,634
Moir, .....	791	798	964	1,013
Westville, .....	619	661	1,033	1,159
15 Towns,..... Total,	11,312	12,501	16,450	18,692

## COUNTY OF FULTON.

Bleecker, .....	.....	.....	346	267
Broadalbin, .....	2,657	2,721	2,728	2,358
Caroga, .....	.....	.....	.....	342
Ephratah, .....	1,818	2,146	2,009	2,085
Johnstown, .....	7,700	7,557	5,408	5,408
Mayfield, .....	2,614	2,908	2,615	2,397
Northampton, .....	1,392	1,369	1,526	1,377

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Oppenheim,.....	3,660	3,927	2,169	2,388
Perth,.....	.....	.....	737	1,211
Stratford,.....	552	637	500	743
20 Towns,..... Total,	20,393	21,265	18,038	18,579

## COUNTY OF GENESEE.

Alabama,.....	783	1,638	1,798	1,800
Alexander,.....	2,331	2,487	2,241	1,994
Batavia,.....	4,271	4,430	4,219	4,384
Bergen,.....	1,508	1,519	1,835	1,825
Bethany,.....	2,374	2,532	2,288	2,051
Byron,.....	1,939	1,953	1,908	1,807
Darien,.....	.....	1,621	2,406	2,215
Elba,.....	2,679	3,134	3,161	1,950
Le Roy,.....	3,909	4,239	4,335	3,355
Oakfield,.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360
Pavilion,.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834
Pembroke,.....	3,831	2,029	1,970	2,140
Stafford,.....	2,367	2,563	2,560	2,130
13 Towns,..... Total,	25,992	29,145	28,721	28,845

## COUNTY OF GREENE.

Ashland,*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens,.....	2,425	2,673	2,387	2,595
Cairo,.....	2,912	2,681	2,862	2,815
Catskill,.....	4,861	5,179	5,339	5,458
Coxsackie,.....	3,373	3,364	3,539	3,798
Durham,.....	3,039	2,954	2,813	2,615
Greenville,.....	2,565	2,313	2,238	2,265
Hunter,.....	1,960	2,024	2,019	2,435
Lexington,.....	2,548	2,598	2,813	2,905
New-Baltimore,.....	2,370	2,395	2,206	2,347
Prattsville,.....	.....	1,469	1,613	2,065

\* Erected 1848.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Windham, .....	3,472	2,343	2,417	2,670
12 Towns, ..... Total,	29,525	30,173	30,446	31,957

## COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

Arietta, .....	.....	.....	209	114
Gilman, .....	.....	.....	98	95
Hope, .....	718	768	711	648
Lake-Pleasant, .....	266	336	296	296
Long-Lake, .....	.....	.....	59	72
Morehouse, .....	.....	119	169	211
Wells, .....	340	431	365	446
7 Towns, ..... Total,	1,324	1,644	1,907	1,882

## COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

Columbia, .....	2,181	1,983	2,130	1,126
Danube, .....	1,723	1,651	1,960	1,693
Fairfield, .....	2,265	2,062	1,836	1,663
Frankfort, .....	5,620	2,670	3,096	3,082
Germanflats, .....	2,466	2,715	3,245	3,237
Herkimer, .....	2,486	2,710	2,369	2,379
Litchfield, .....	1,750	1,620	1,672	1,677
Little-Falls, .....	2,539	3,147	3,881	4,244
Manheim, .....	1,937	2,095	2,095	1,872
Newport, .....	1,863	1,955	2,020	2,112
Norway, .....	1,152	1,131	1,046	1,079
Ohio, .....	713	698	692	763
Russia, .....	2,458	2,313	2,198	2,439
Salisbury, .....	1,999	1,974	1,859	1,860
Schuyler, .....	2,074	2,153	1,798	1,824
Stark, .....	1,781	1,581	1,766	1,775
Warren, .....	2,084	2,004	2,003	1,952
Wilmurt, .....	.....	.....	60	89
Winfield, .....	1,778	1,739	1,652	1,559
19 Towns, ..... Total,	35,869	36,201	37,378	37,424

## COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Adams,.....	2,995	2,970	2,941	3,055
Alexandria .....	1,523	2,701	3,472	2,711
Antwerp, .....	2,412	2,614	3,108	3,380
Brownville, .....	2,938	2,890	2,972	4,380
Cape Vincent,*.....				
Champion, .....	2,342	2,490	2,206	2,140
Clayton, .....		3,344	4,042	4,685
Ellisburgh, .....	5,292	5,029	5,356	5,531
Henderson, .....	2,428	2,270	2,478	2,345
Hounsfield, .....	3,415	3,558	4,143	3,917
Le Ray, .....	3,430	3,668	3,722	3,855
Lorraine, .....	1,727	1,615	1,721	1,640
Lyme, .....	2,872	3,816	5,467	6,018
Orleans, .....	3,101	2,044	3,000	3,047
Pamelia, .....	2,263	2,322	2,119	2,256
Philadelphia, .....	1,167	1,616	1,888	1,945
Rodman, .....	1,901	1,689	1,703	1,695
Rutland,*.....	2,339	2,111	2,082	2,148
Theresa, .....				2,100
Watertown, .....	4,786	4,279	5,025	5,435
Wilna, .....	1,602	2,053	2,583	2,710
Worth,†.....				
22 Towns,..... Total,	48,515	53,088	61,028	64,995

## COUNTY OF KINGS.

Brooklyn city,.....	15,395	24,529		
1st ward,.....			2,148	4,625
2d ward,.....			5,447	5,905
3d ward,.....			3,834	5,930
4th ward,.....			5,827	8,815
5th ward,.....			7,415	9,415
6th ward,.....			4,043	10,615
7th ward,.....			4,521	9,955
8th ward,.....			944	1,365

\* Erected in 1849.

† Erected in 1348.



TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840	1845.
9th ward,.....	-----	-----	1,054	1,897
Bushwick,.....	1,620	3,325	1,291	1,857
Flatbush,.....	1,143	1,537	2,099	2,225
Flatlands,.....	596	674	810	936
Gravesend,.....	565	695	799	898
New-Utrecht,.....	1,217	1,287	1,283	1,863
Williamsburgh,.....	-----	-----	5,094	11,338
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15 Towns & wards, Total,	20,537	32,057	47,613	78,691

## COUNTY OF LEWIS.

Croghan,.....	-----	-----	-----	1,014
Denmark,.....	2,270	2,522	2,398	2,551
Diana,.....	309	449	883	793
Greig,.....	662	538	592	880
Harrisburgh,.....	712	803	850	986
Leyden,.....	1,502	1,687	2,438	1,941
Lowville,.....	2,334	2,097	2,047	2,167
Martinsburgh,.....	2,382	2,288	2,281	2,408
New-Bremen,*.....	-----	-----	-----	213
Osceola,.....	-----	-----	-----	996
Pinckney,.....	783	796	907	1,882
Turin,.....	1,561	1,907	1,705	2,763
Watson,.....	909	1,163	1,707	1,624
West-Turin,.....	1,534	1,843	2,042	
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14 Towns,..... Total,	14,958	16,093	17,849	20,218

## COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

Avon,.....	2,362	2,754	2,998	2,450
Caledonia,.....	1,618	1,677	1,985	1,758
Conesus,.....	1,690	1,690	1,654	1,579
Geneseo,.....	2,675	2,714	1,892	2,613
Groveland,.....	1,703	1,715	1,993	1,759
Leicester,.....	2,042	2,135	2,419	2,287

\* Erected 1843.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Lima, .....	1,764	2,227	2,186	1,158
Livonia, .....	2 665	2,659	2,719	2,695
Mount-Morris, .....	2,534	2,499	2,547	4,293
North-Dansville,* .....				
Nunda, .....	1,291	2,031	2,614	2,528
Portage, (annexed 1846, parts added to other towns.)				
Sparta, (div'd into 3 towns,) .....	3,777	4,507	5,811	5,944
Springwater, .....	2,253	2,567	2,832	2,761
West-Sparta,* .....				
York, .....	2,636	3,943	3,644	2,896
16 Towns,.....Total,	29,010	33,118	35,324	35,721

## COUNTY OF MADISON.

Brookfield, .....	4,367	3,950	3,695	3,623
Cazenovia, .....	4,344	4,647	4,153	4,675
De Ruyter, .....	1,447	1,562	1,799	1,829
Eaton, .....	3,558	3,758	3,408	3,444
Fenner, .....	2,017	1,972	1,997	1,833
Georgetown, .....	1,084	1,177	1,130	1,386
Hamilton, .....	3,220	4 022	3,738	3,878
Lebanon, .....	2,249	3 337	1,794	1,867
Lenox, .....	5,039	5,314	5,441	5,931
Madison, .....	2,544	3,655	2,844	2,313
Nelson, .....	2,445	2,231	2,100	1,976
Smithfield, .....	2,636	2,750	1,699	1,629
Stockbridge, .....	.....	.....	2,344	2,215
Sullivan, .....	4,077	4,366	4,390	4,388
14 Towns,.....Total,	39,037	41,741	40,032	40,987

## COUNTY OF MONROE.

Brighton, .....	6,238	2,883	2,337	2,290
Chili, .....	2,010	1,951	1,174	2,043

\* Erected from Sparta, 1846.

## TOWNS.

## POPULATION.

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Clarkson, .....	3,251	3,836	3,486	4,007
Gates, .....	7,772	1,447	1,728	1,822
Greece, .....	2,574	3,265	3,669	3,818
Henrietta, .....	2,310	2,215	2,085	2,219
Irondequoit, .....	.....	.....	1,252	1,461
Mendon, .....	3,057	3,404	3,435	3,243
Ogden, .....	2,401	2,434	2,403	2,560
Parma, .....	2,639	2,995	2,651	2,740
Pennfield, .....	4,477	4,905	2,842	2,937
Perrington, .....	2,106	2,203	2,513	2,636
Pittsford, .....	1,832	1,969	1,983	1,860
Riga, .....	1,917	1,909	1,983	1,985
Rochester city, .....	.....	14,404	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	2,824	3,002
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	4,691	2,768
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	4,212	3,730
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	3,842	2,828
5th ward, .....	.....	.....	4,633	2,421
6th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	3,984
7th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,861
8th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,975
9th ward, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,696
ush, .....	2,101	2,027	1,929	1,798
weden, .....	2,938	3,559	3,133	3,179
Webster, .....	.....	.....	2,235	2,311
Heatland, .....	2,239	2,684	2,871	2,725
3 Towns & Wards, .. Total,	49,862	58,085	64,912	70,899

## COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam, .....	3,354	4,109	5,329	3,581
Anajoharie, .....	3,348	4,671	5,150	4,988
Marleston, .....	2,148	2,124	2,103	1,995
Orida, .....	2,838	2,896	5,162	3,172
en, .....	2,451	2,622	3,697	2,718
hawk, .....	.....	.....	3,106	2,752

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Minden, .....	2,567	2,902	3,507	3,329
Palatine, .....	2,745	2,876	2,845	2,691
Root, .....	2,750	2,818	2,979	2,081
St. Johnsville, .....	.....	.....	1,923	1,610
10 Towns,..... Total,	23,202	25,108	35,801	29,641

## CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

1st ward, .....	11,327	10,380	10,629	12,230
2d ward, .....	8,202	7,549	6,408	6,969
3d ward, .....	9,649	10,884	11,581	11,900
4th ward, .....	12,705	15,439	15,770	21,000
5th ward, .....	17,722	18,495	19,159	20,369
6th ward, .....	13,447	16,827	17,199	19,341
7th ward, .....	15,868	21,481	22,985	25,550
8th ward, .....	25,084	28,570	29,173	30,900
9th ward, .....	22,752	20,618	24,795	30,901
10th ward, .....	16,438	20,926	29,093	20,991
11th ward, .....	14,901	26,845	17,052	27,251
12th ward, .....	11,901	24,437	11,678	13,371
13th ward, .....	12,655	17,130	18,516	22,411
14th ward, .....	14,370	17,306	20,230	21,101
15th ward, .....	.....	13,202	17,769	19,421
16th ward, .....	.....	.....	22,275	40,351
17th ward, .....	.....	.....	18,622	27,141
18th ward, erected in 1846.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	203,007	270,089	312,932	371,221

## COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

Cambria, .....	1,712	2,070	2,100	2,221
Hartland, .....	1,584	2,195	2,301	2,671
Lewiston, .....	1,528	2,302	2,543	2,541
Lockport, .....	3,823	6,092	9,162	9,311
Newfane, .....	1,948	2,148	2,375	2,791
Niagara, .....	1,401	2,013	1,261	1,461

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Pendleton, .....	577	1,069	1,098	1,285
Porter, .....	1,490	1,838	2,175	2,303
Royalton, .....	3,138	3,307	2,557	3,773
Somerset, .....	871	1,730	1,741	2,037
Wheatfield, .....	.....	.....	1,048	1,793
Wilson, .....	913	1,636	1,753	2,344
12 Towns,..... Total,	18,485	26,490	31,114	34,550

## COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Annsville, .....	1,481	1,352	1,765	2,192
Augusta, .....	3,058	4,347	2,175	2,117
Ava, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boonville, .....	2,746	3,012	5,519	3,653
Bridgewater, .....	1,608	1,449	1,418	1,351
Camden, .....	1,945	2,114	2,329	2,434
Deerfield, .....	4,182	2,536	3,120	2,347
Florence, .....	964	1,106	1,259	1,994
Floyd, .....	1,699	1,795	1,741	1,552
Kirkland, .....	1,505	3,497	2,984	3,014
Lee, .....	2,514	2,618	2,936	2,963
Marcy, .....	.....	1,730	1,799	1,769
Marshall, .....	1,908	2,579	9,251	2,148
New-Hartford, .....	3,599	3,909	3,819	4,043
Paris, .....	2,765	2,849	2,844	3,097
Remsen, .....	1,400	1,489	1,648	1,903
Rome, .....	4,360	4,505	5,680	5,955
Sangerfield, .....	2,272	2,242	2,251	2,272
Steuben, .....	2,094	2,159	1,993	1,924
Trenton, .....	3,221	3,220	3,178	3,543
Utica city, .....	8,323	10,183	.....	.....
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	1,737	1,574
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	2,408	1,963
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	3,781	3,490
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	4,884	5,163

\* Erected 1846.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Vernon, .....	3,045	2,827	3 043	3,074
Verona, .....	3,739	4,155	4,504	4,942
Vienna, .....	1,766	2,172	2,530	2,867
Western, .....	2,419	2,502	3,488	2,523
Westmoreland, .....	3,303	3,140	3,105	3,072
Whitestown, .....	4,410	5,022	5,150	5,797
31 Towns and W'ds, . . Total,	71,326	77,518	85,345	84,776

## COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Camillus, .....	2,518	3,006	3,957	2,976
Cicero, .....	1,808	2,191	2,464	2,651
Clay, .....	2,095	1,538	2 852	2,789
De Witt, .....	.....	2,716	2,802	2,876
Elbridge, .....	3,357	3,599	4,647	3,829
Fabius, .....	3,071	2,892	2,561	2,529
Geddes,* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette, .....	2,560	2,592	2,600	2,527
Lysander, .....	3,228	3,838	4,306	4,506
Manlius, .....	7,375	5,594	5,509	5,602
Marcellus, .....	2,626	2,456	2,727	2,649
Onondaga, .....	5,668	4,789	5,662	5,142
Otisco, .....	1,938	1,863	1,903	1,701
Pompey, .....	4,812	4,521	4,371	4,112
Salina, .....	6,929	7,793	11,012	15,804
Skaneateles, .....	3,812	3,575	3,981	3,827
Spafford, .....	2,647	2,404	1,873	1,977
Syracuse city,* (4 wards.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tully, .....	1,640	1,618	1,663	1,621
Van Buren, .....	2,890	2,963	3,021	3,057
20 Towns, . . . . . Total,	58,974	60,903	67,915	70,175

## COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Bristol, .....	2,952	3,005	1,953	1,801
Canadice, .....	1,386	1,515	1,341	1,179

\* Erected 1848.



TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Canandaigua, .....	5,162	5,452	5,652	5,627
East-Bloomfield, .....	3,861	1,952	1,986	2,015
Farmington, .....	1,773	1,843	2,122	2,062
Gorham, .....	2,977	2,684	2,789	3,663
Hopewell, .....	2,202	2,958	1,976	2,068
Manchester, .....	2,811	2,685	2,912	2,657
Naples, .....	1,943	2,156	2,345	2,270
Phelps, .....	4,798	4,786	5,563	5,375
Richmond, .....	1,876	1,786	1,937	1,732
Seneca, .....	6,161	6,608	7,073	7,911
South-Bristol, .....	.....	.....	1,375	1,211
Victor, .....	2,265	2,265	2,393	2,225
West-Bloomfield, .....	.....	2,075	2,094	1,796
<hr/>				
15 Towns,..... Total,	40,167	40,870	43,501	42,592

## COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Blooming-Grove, .....	2,099	2,005	2,396	1,962
Chester, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,744
Cornwall, .....	3,486	3,289	3,919	3,854
Crawford, .....	2,019	2,007	2,075	2,072
Deerpark, .....	1,167	1,329	1,607	2,012
Goshen, .....	3,661	2,967	3,888	3,232
Hamptounburgh, .....	1,365	1,319	1,379	1,399
Minisink, .....	4,979	4,439	5,093	5,258
Monroe, .....	3,671	3,712	3,914	3,935
Montgomery, .....	3,887	4,016	4,100	4,020
Mount-Hope, .....	1,535	1,484	1,565	1,600
Newburgh, .....	6,424	7,683	8,933	9,001
New-Windsor, .....	2,310	2,460	2,482	2,474
Walkill, .....	4,056	3,714	4,268	4,968
Warwick, .....	5,013	4,676	5,113	4,696
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15 Towns,..... Total,	45,372	45,096	50,733	52,227

## COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

Barre, .....	4,801	5,182	5,499	5,614
Carlton, .....	1,168	2,080	2,242	2,471

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Clarendon .....	2,025	1,842	2,261	1,893
Gaines .....	2,121	2,230	2,431	2,478
Kendall .....	.....	.....	1,682	1,914
Murray .....	3,138	3,592	2,678	2,496
Ridgeway .....	1,939	3,349	3,257	3,943
Shelby .....	2,043	2,440	2,697	2,663
Yates .....	1,538	2,178	2,248	2,372
9 Towns,..... Total,	18,773	22,893	24,995	25,845

## COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Albion .....	669	945	1,499	1,644
Amboy .....	669	766	1,084	988
Boyleston .....	388	368	481	538
Constantia .....	1,193	1,967	1,494	1,705
Granby .....	1,423	2,049	2,386	2,741
Hannibal .....	1,794	2,204	1,275	2,534
Hastings .....	1,494	1,828	1,989	2,113
Mexico .....	2,671	3,138	3,799	3,768
New-Haven .....	1,410	1,551	1,735	1,707
Orwell .....	501	679	809	1,016
Oswego .....	2,703	4,902	4,673	6,048
Oswego city* (4 wards)...	.....	1,655	1,928	1,906
Palermo .....	.....	1,295	1,543	1,456
Parish .....	968	1,295	1,543	1,456
Redfield .....	341	412	507	510
Richland .....	2,733	3,461	4,046	3,758
Sandy-Creek .....	1,839	2,100	2,431	2,257
Schroeppe! .....	.....	2,191	2,198	2,516
Scriba .....	2,037	4,180	4,051	5,495
Volney .....	3,629	2,995	3,154	3,895
West-Monroe .....	.....	.....	908	990
Williamstown .....	606	658	830	782
22 Towns..... Total,	27,104	38,245	43,820	48,441

\* Erected 1843.

## COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Burlington, .....	2 459	2,227	2,144	1,998
Butternutts, .....	3,991	4,323	4,017	4,179
Cherry-Valley, .....	4,098	3,876	3,814	4,125
Decatur, .....	1,110	975	1,091	975
Edmeston, .....	2,087	2,044	1,907	1,820
Exeter, .....	1,690	1,462	2,423	1,487
Hartwick, .....	2,772	2,586	2,475	2,482
Laurens, .....	2,231	2,235	2,173	2,208
Maryland, .....	1 834	2,015	2,050	2,128
Middlefield, .....	3,323	3,163	3,318	3,196
Milford, .....	1,968	2,112	2,975	2,385
Morris,* .....				
New-Lisbon, .....	2,232	2,008	1,909	1,872
Oneonta, .....	1,828	1,762	1,936	1,928
Otego, .....	2,136	2,123	1,919	1,922
Otsego, .....	4,363	4,276	4,118	4,320
Pittsfield, .....	1,005	1,318	1,395	1,730
Plainfield, .....	1,626	1,530	1,448	1,458
Richfield, .....	1,752	1,673	1,670	1,641
Springfield, .....	2,816	2,547	2,382	2,356
Unadilla, .....	2,313	2,415	2,272	2,505
Westford, .....	1,645	1,547	1,468	1,500
Worcester, .....	2,093	2,210	2,420	2,294
23 Towns,.....Total,*	51,372	50,428	49,403	50,509

## COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

Jarmel, .....	2,379	2,163	2,263	2,389
Kent, .....	1,928	1,661	1,830	1,729
Patterson, .....	1,536	1,347	1,349	1,389
Philipstown, .....	4,816	4,562	3,814	4,209
Putnam-Valley, .....	.....	.....	1,659	1,598
Southeast, .....	2,042	1,818	1,910	2,044
Towns,.....Total,	12,701	11,551	12,825	13,258

\* Erected 1849.

## COUNTY OF QUEENS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Flushing, .....	2,822	3,643	4,124	3,918
Hempstead, .....	6,215	6,654	7,609	8,269
Jamaica, .....	2,376	2,885	3,782	3,883
North-Hempstead, .....	3,062	3,360	3,891	3,897
Newtown, .....	2,610	3,505	5,054	5,521
Oysterbay, .....	5,133	5,093	5,864	6,361
6 Towns,.....Total,	22,278	25,130	30,224	31,849

## COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

Berlin, .....	2,019	1,757	1,794	1,845
Brunswick, .....	2,575	2,679	3,051	2,855
Grafton, .....	1,681	1,682	2,019	1,905
Greenbush, .....	3,216	3,345	3,701	4,182
Hoosick, .....	3,582	3,325	3,540	3,576
Lansingburgh, .....	2,663	3,268	3,330	3,982
Nassau, .....	3,254	3,227	3,237	3,104
Petersburgh, .....	2,011	1,950	1,901	1,876
Pittstown, .....	3,702	3,919	3,785	3,628
Poestenkill, * .....				
Sandlake, .....	3,761	3,840	4,305	4,291
Schaghticoke, .....	3,002	3,243	3,389	3,091
Schodack, .....	3,795	3,793	4,125	3,746
Stephentown, .....	2,716	2,528	2,753	2,548
Troy city, .....	11,605	16,950		
1st ward, .....	.....	.....	3,236	3,405
2d ward, .....	.....	.....	3,783	3,888
3d ward, .....	.....	.....	2,777	2,701
4th ward, .....	.....	.....	3,563	3,720
5th ward, .....	.....	.....	815	1,067
6th ward, .....	.....	.....	1,332	1,981
7th ward, .....	.....	.....	3,044	3,754
8th ward, .....	.....	.....	823	1,193
23 Towns and W'ds, ..Total,	49,472	55,515	60,303	62,338

\* Erected 1848.

## COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Castleton, .....	2,204	2,868	4,286	5,203
Northfield, .....	2,171	2,297	2,747	3,342
Southfield, .....	975	845	1,626	2,631
Westfield, .....	1,724	1,681	2,326	2,497
4 Towns.....Total,	7,084	7,691	16,985	13,673

## COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown, .....	2,298	2,176	2,539	2,797
Haverstraw, .....	2,306	2,865	3,348	4,806
Orangetown, .....	1,947	2,079	2,771	3,227
Ramapo, .....	2,837	2,576	3,217	2,911
4 Towns.....Total,	9,388	9,696	11,874	13,741

## COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher, .....	828	929	2,118	2,218
Canton, .....	2,440	2,412	3,464	4,035
Colton, .....	.....	.....	.....	466
De Kalb, .....	1,060	1,200	1,530	1,723
De Peyster, .....	814	788	1,032	1,138
Edwards, .....	633	739	956	1,064
Fine, .....	.....	.....	.....	243
Fowler, .....	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840
Gouverneur, .....	1,552	1,796	2,529	2,600
Hammond, .....	767	1,327	1,945	1,911
Hermon, .....	668	870	1,271	1,580
Hopkinton, .....	827	910	1,149	1,435
Lawrence, .....	1,097	1,241	1,835	2,055
Lisbon, .....	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376
Louisville, .....	1,076	1,315	1,687	1,970
Macomb, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Madrid, .....	3,459	4,069	4,510	4,376
Massena, .....	2,070	2,288	2,726	2,798
Morristown, .....	1,618	2,339	2,853	2,328

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1833.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Norfolk, .....	1,309	1,373	1,132	1,544
Oswegatchie, .....	3,934	4,656	5,719	6,414
Parishville, .....	1,479	1,657	2,251	2,090
Pierrepont, .....	749	922	1,430	1,450
Pitcairn, .....	-----	-----	396	553
Potsdam, .....	3,650	3,810	4,460	4,856
Rossie, .....	650	722	1,553	1,386
Russell, .....	659	655	1,377	1,499
Stockholm, .....	1,944	2,047	2,993	3,293
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28 Towns,..... Total,	36351	42,047	56,676	62,354

## COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

Ballston, .....	2,113	2,001	2,037	2,032
Charlton, .....	2,023	1,981	1,937	1,787
Clifton Park, .....	2,494	2,282	2,717	2,421
Corinth, .....	1,412	1,261	1,365	1,363
Day, .....	758	829	943	992
Edinburgh, .....	1,571	1,447	1,458	1,413
Galway, .....	2,710	2,638	2,412	2,385
Greenfield, .....	3,151	2,927	2,807	2,744
Hadley, .....	829	862	865	842
Halfmoon, .....	2,042	2,146	2,631	2,331
Malta, .....	1,517	1,386	1,459	1,324
Milton, .....	3,079	3,047	3,149	3,607
Moreau, .....	1,690	1,520	1,575	1,701
Northumberland, .....	1,606	1,502	1,672	1,599
Providence, .....	1,579	1,497	1,512	1,436
Saratoga, .....	2,461	2,435	2,624	2,755
Saratoga Springs, .....	2,204	2,438	3,384	4,276
Stillwater, .....	2,601	2,565	2,733	2,807
Waterford, .....	1,473	1,998	1,824	2,248
Wilton, .....	1,303	1,255	1,438	1,374
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20 Towns,..... Total,	38,616	38,012	40,542	41,477



## COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Duanesburgh .....	2,837	3,281	3,338	3,287
Glenville .....	2,494	3,027	3,068	2,984
Niskayuna .....	446	565	681	644
Princetown .....	819	965	1,184	950
Rotterdam .....	1,480	2,119	2,274	2,210
Schenectady city.....	4,258	6,272		
1st ward.....	.....	.....	1,420	1,318
2d ward.....	.....	.....	1,540	2,502
3d ward.....	.....	.....	1,246	1,218
4th ward.....	.....	.....	2,482	2,517
10 Towns and W'ds.. Total,	12,234	16,230	17,233	16,630

## COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim.....	2,280	2,366	2,726	2,685
Broome .....	3,167	3,342	2,404	2,572
Carlisle .....	1,748	1,743	1,850	1,819
Cobleskill .....	2,988	3,261	3,583	3,618
Conesville .....	.....	.....	1,621	1,637
Esperance, (erected 1846.)				
Fulton .....	1,592	1,778	2,146	2,319
Gilboa, (erected 1848.)...				
Jefferson .....	1,743	1,851	2,033	1,870
Lidaleburgh.....	3,266	3,139	3,841	3,922
Richmondville, (erected 1849.)				
Schoharie .....	5,146	5,066	5,532	5,477
Edward .....	.....	.....	2,086	2,214
Harmon .....	4,247	4,363	2,520	2,387
Summit .....	1,733	1,619	2,009	1,968
Wright, (erected 1846.)...				
6 Towns..... Total,	27,910	28,508	32,351	32,488

## COUNTY OF SENECA.

Bovert .....	1,791	1,615	1,744	2,398
Chayette .....	3,214	3,461	3,902	3,781

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Junius .....	1,581	1,517	1,594	1,600
Lodi .....	1,786	1,772	2,238	2,240
Ovid .....	2,756	2,997	2,719	2,129
Romulus.....	2,089	1,793	2,066	1,894
Seneca Falls .....	2,602	3,786	4,101	3,997
Tyre .....	1,482	1,527	1,507	1,304
Varick .....	1,890	1,950	1,971	1,987
Waterloo .....	1,837	2,209	3,026	3,634
10 Towns..... Total,	21,031	22,627	24,868	24,975

## COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

Addison .....	944	1,388	1,919	2,432
Avoca .....	.....	.....	.....	1,668
Bath .....	3,387	4,100	4,796	4,976
Bradford .....	.....	.....	1,545	1,715
Cameron .....	924	1,224	1,349	1,189
Campbell.....	.....	842	850	957
Canisteo.....	620	780	941	1,170
Caton .....	.....	.....	797	1,051
Cohocton .....	2,711	2,855	2,985	2,656
Dansville .....	1,728	2,558	2,725	2,910
Erwin.....	795	1,089	782	1,033
Greenwood .....	852	1,140	1,138	903
Hartsville .....	.....	.....	.....	759
Hornby .....	1,572	972	1,048	1,294
Hornelsville .....	1,364	1,850	2,121	1,761
Howard .....	2,463	3,037	3,250	2,989
Jasper .....	657	984	1,187	1,384
Lindley.....	.....	.....	638	639
Orange .....	2,391	2,724	1,822	1,756
Painted-Post .....	974	1,619	1,671	2,521
Prattsburgh.....	2,399	2,557	2,442	2,503
Pultney .....	1,730	1,822	1,782	1,800
Reading .....	1,568	1,644	1,535	1,555
Thurston .....	.....	.....	.....	576

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Troupsburgh .....	666	876	1,172	1,498
Tyrone .....	1,880	2,106	2,098	2,165
Urbana .....	1,288	1,642	1,889	2,046
Wayland* .....				
Wayne .....	1,172	1,350	1,377	908
West-Union .....	.....	.....	.....	539
Wheeler .....	1,389	1,604	1,305	1,204
Woodhull .....	501	672	820	1,122
32 Towns..... Total,	33,975	41,435	45,985	51,679

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Brookhaven .....	6,095	6,866	7,050	7,461
Easthampton .....	1,668	1,819	2,076	2,155
Funtington .....	5,582	5,498	6,562	6,746
Grip .....	1,653	1,528	1,909	2,098
Riverhead .....	2,016	2,138	2,449	2,373
Shelter-Island .....	330	334	379	446
Smithtown .....	1,686	1,580	1,932	1,897
Southampton .....	4,850	5,275	6,205	7,212
Southold .....	2,900	3,236	3,907	4,191
Towns..... Total,	26,780	28,274	32,469	34,579

## COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

Bethel .....	1,203	1,247	1,483	1,509
Cochecton .....	438	528	622	896
Collikoon .....	.....	.....	.....	605
Ellsburgh .....	1,173	1,533	1,782	2,370
Forestburgh .....	.....	.....	443	477
Liberty .....	1,277	1,331	1,570	1,889
Lumberland .....	955	1,179	1,205	1,607
Marakating .....	3,062	3,115	3,418	3,514
Neversink .....	1,258	1,380	1,681	1,965
Rockland .....	547	744	826	1,070

\* Erected 1848.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Thompson .....	2,459	2,698	2,610	2,82
11 Towns..... Total,	12,372	13,755	15,630	18,72

## COUNTY OF TIOGA.

Barton .....	982	1,469	2,305	2,84
Berkshire .....	1,683	964	955	87
Candor .....	2,653	2,710	3,367	3,42
Newark .....	1,029	1,385	1,616	1,72
Nichols .....	1,283	1,641	1,986	1,92
Owego .....	3,080	4,089	5,329	6,10
Richford .....	.....	882	938	1,09
Spencer .....	1,253	1,407	1,532	1,68
Tioga .....	1,411	1,987	2,323	2,77
9 Towns..... Total,	13,364	16,534	20,351	22,45

## COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

Caroline .....	2,633	2,581	1,459	2,53
Danby .....	2,481	2,473	2,570	2,49
Dryden .....	5,206	5,851	5,433	5,23
Enfield .....	2,332	3,240	2,343	2,28
Groton .....	3,597	3,512	3,618	3,35
Hector .....	5,212	5,663	5,654	5,90
Ithaca .....	5,270	5,556	5,811	6,05
Lansing .....	4,020	3,592	3,673	3,46
Newfield .....	2,664	3,296	3,572	3,66
Ulysses .....	3,130	3,244	2,980	3,18
10 Towns..... Total,	36,545	38,008	38,113	38,16

## COUNTY OF ULSTER.

Denning (erected 1849.)...				
Esopus .....	1,770	1,626	1,927	2,656
Hurley .....	1,408	1,519	2,201	1,487
Kingston .....	4,170	4,057	5,834	6,508
Lloyd .....	.....	.....	.....	2,035

TOWNS.	POPCLATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Marbletown .....	3,223	3,269	3,812	3,143
Marlborough .....	2,272	2,434	2,524	2,429
New-Paltz .....	5,105	5,480	5,412	2,818
Olive .....	1,636	1,793	2,023	2,225
Plattekill .....	2,044	2,008	2,123	2,132
Rochester .....	2,420	2,665	2,674	2,688
Rosendale .....	.....	.....	.....	1 802
Saugerties .....	3,750	4,942	6,119	6 529
Shandaken .....	966	1 263	1,464	1,981
Shawangunk .....	3,681	3,690	3,885	4,011
Wawarsing .....	2,738	3,734	4,044	4,922
Woodstock .....	1,376	1,479	1,692	1,542
17 Towns..... Total,	36,559	39,960	45,724	48,907

## COUNTY OF WARREN.

Athol .....	707	987	1,210	1,342
Bolton .....	1,466	1,496	1,153	1,110
Caldwell .....	799	640	635	725
Chester .....	1,284	1,361	1,623	1,608
Hague .....	721	769	610	617
Horicon .....	.....	.....	663	840
Johnsburgh .....	985	1,016	1,156	1,297
Luzerne .....	1,362	1,387	1,287	1,380
Queensbury .....	3,080	3,088	3,664	4,442
Warrensburgh .....	1,191	1,290	1,469	1,547
10 Towns..... Total,	11,795	12,034	13,470	14,908

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Argyle .....	3,459	3,013	3,113	3,241
Cambridge .....	2,319	2,105	2,004	2,175
Dresden .....	475	659	697	674
Easton .....	3,753	2,908	3,002	2,825
Fort-Ann .....	3,201	3,242	3 559	3,380
Fort-Edward .....	1,816	1,784	1,728	1,711

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Granville.....	3,882	3,832	3,846	3,500
Greenwich .....	3,850	3,363	3,379	3,681
Hampton .....	1,069	933	972	871
Hartford .....	2,420	2,223	2,158	2,094
Hebron .....	2,685	2,469	2,498	2,359
Jackson .....	1,054	1,739	1,730	1,815
Kingsbury .....	2,606	2,426	2,773	2,796
Putnam .....	718	731	785	783
Salem .....	2,972	2,682	2,855	2,588
White-Creek .....	2,448	2,111	2,204	2,107
Whitehall .....	2,888	3,076	3,810	3,954
17 Towns..... Total,	42,615	39,326	41,095	40,554

## COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Arcadia .....	3,744	4,999	4,982	4,979
Butler .....	1,764	2,160	2,287	2,258
Galen .....	3,631	3,775	4,245	4,458
Huron .....	1,082	1,831	2,020	1,909
Lyons .....	3,603	4,013	4,300	4,267
Macedon .....	1,990	2,190	2,397	2,359
Marion .....	1,982	2,043	1,903	1,869
Ontario .....	1,587	1,626	1,890	1,906
Palmyra .....	3,434	3,326	3,550	3,542
Rose .....	1,641	1,715	2,031	2,060
Savannah .....	886	1,324	1,707	1,803
Sodus .....	3,528	4,079	4,393	4,565
Walworth .....	1,781	1,798	1,734	1,575
Williamson .....	1,788	2,017	2,147	2,139
Wolcott .....	1,085	1,793	2,482	2,826
15 Towns..... Total,	33,555	37,788	42,068	42,515

## COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Bedford .....	2,570	2,735	2,822	2,725
Cortland .....	3,840	3,994	5,592	6,738



TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Eastchester .....	1,030	1,168	1,502	1,369
Greenburgh .....	2,195	2,606	3,361	3,205
Harrison .....	1,085	1,016	1,139	1,039
Lewisborough .....	1,537	1,470	1,619	1,541
Mamaroneck .....	838	882	1,416	780
Mount-Pleasant .....	4,932	5,757	7,308	2,962
Newcastle .....	1,336	1,406	1,529	1,495
New Rochelle .....	1,274	1,261	1 816	1,977
North Castle .....	1,653	1,789	2,058	2,010
North Salem .....	1,276	1,178	1,161	1,228
Ossinsing .....	.....	.....	.....	3,312
Pelham .....	334	255	789	486
Poundridge .....	1,437	1,426	1,407	1,427
Rye .....	1,602	1,607	1,803	2,180
Scarsdale .....	317	329	225	341
Somers .....	1,997	1,900	2,082	1,761
Westchester .....	2,362	3,044	4,154	5,052
West-Farms, (erected 1846.)				
White-Plains .....	759	876	1,087	1,155
Yonkers .....	1,761	1,879	2,968	2,517
Yorktown .....	2,141	2,212	2,819	2,278
23 Towns..... Total,	36,456	38,790	48,687	47,578

## COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Attica .....	2,485	2,981	2,709	2,382
Bennington .....	2,217	2,676	3,367	2,104
Castile .....	2,259	2,536	2,828	2,526
China .....	2,387	1,279	1,436	1,643
Covington .....	2,716	2,514	2,438	1,427
Flagle (annexed 1846.) ....	892	1,149	1,222	1,314
Grainville .....	1,820	2,097	2,367	1,897
Senesec Falls (erected 1846 from parts of Portage and Pike.)				
Wa .....	.....	1,972	2,332	2,331

TOWNS.	POPULATION.			
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Middlebury .....	2,415	2,518	2,447	2,022
Orangeville .....	1,525	1,791	1,949	1,410
Perry .....	2,792	2,984	3,087	2,952
Pike (annexed 1846,) .....	2,016	2,179	2,181	2,172
Sheldon .....	1,731	2,186	2,366	2,435
Warsaw .....	2,474	2,686	2,852	2,659
Wethersfield .....	1,179	1,623	1,731	1,417
16 Towns..... Total,	28,908	32,771	35,312	30,691

## COUNTY OF YATES.

Barrington.....	1,854	1,937	1,869	1,783
Benton .....	3,957	3,851	3,911	3,681
Italy .....	1,092	1,245	1,633	1,698
Jerusalem .....	2,783	2,843	2,934	2,710
Middlesex .....	3,428	1,440	1,439	1,443
Milo .....	3,620	3,824	3,985	4,559
Potter .....	.....	2,256	2,245	2,374
Starkey .....	2,285	2,400	2,426	2,539
8 Towns..... Total,	19,019	19,796	20,442	20,777

# POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS

## IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Post-Offices in the County Towns are in SMALL CAPITALS ; and the distances given from Albany are from the corrected list, by the Post-Master General.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Accord .....	Ulster .....	M. Schoonmaker .....	76
Acra .....	Greene .....	Daniel S. Lemon .....	47
Adams .....	Jefferson .....	Joseph D. Smith .....	162
Adams' Basin .....	Monroe .....	Marcus Adams .....	230
Adams' Centre .....	Jefferson .....	Claudius Hubbard .....	162
Adamsville .....	Washington .....	A. W. Hardin .....	
Addison .....	Steuben .....	Charles E. Gillet .....	227
Adriance .....	Dutchess .....	A. B. Stockton .....	86
Adirondac .....	Essex .....	A. Porteus .....	
Akron .....	Erie .....	Elisha M. Adams .....	268
Alabama .....	Genesee .....	R. B. Warren .....	263
ALBANY .....	Albany .....	Lewis Benedict .....	
ALBION .....	Orleans .....	Harmon Goodrich .....	257
Alden .....	Erie .....	Horace Stanley .....	270
Alder Creek .....	Oneida .....	Henry White .....	107
Alexander .....	Genesee .....	E. G. Moulton .....	258
Alexandria .....	Jefferson .....	John W. Fulton .....	195
Alexandria Centre .....	Jefferson .....	Daniel Howe .....	200
Afred .....	Allegany .....	Samuel Russell .....	249
Allen .....	Allegany .....	John W. Stewart .....	261
Allen Centre .....	Allegany .....	Chester Rotch .....	268
Allen's Hill .....	Ontario .....	Jona. Tallmadge .....	217

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Alloway .....	Wayne .....	D. C. Van Slyck.....	183
Almond .....	Allegany .....	Ira Cutter.....	246
Alps.....	Rensselaer .....	Thomas Ten Eyck.....	24
Altay .....	Steuben .....	N. Kendall .....	
Alton .....	Wayne .....	Thomas Forbes .....	190
Amagansett .....	Suffolk .....	David B. Van Scoy....	270
Amber .....	Onondaga .....	Alanson Adams .....	142
Amboy Centre.....	Oswego.....	Jonathan Randall .....	137
Amenia .....	Dutchess .....	Hiram Vail.....	70
Amenia Union .....	Dutchess .....	A. Hitchcock .....	65
Ames .....	Montgomery.....	C. G. Robinson .....	56
Amesville .....	Ulster .....	Thomas M. Hall.....	
Amity .....	Orange .....	Isaac Hoyt.....	122
Amsterdam .....	Montgomery.....	James W. Phillips .....	30
Ancram.....	Columbia .....	Peter P. Rossman.....	45
Ancram Lead Mines..	Columbia .....	Alvin Wilbur.....	50
Andes .....	Delaware .....	Daniel B. Shaver.....	87
Andover .....	Allegany .....	Daniel J. Hale.....	257
ANGELICA .....	Allegany .....	Ezra Starr .....	256
Angola .....	Erie .....	Caleb Taylor.....	306
Antwerp .....	Jefferson.....	Alonzo Chapin.....	169
Apalachin.....	Tioga .....	Ransom Steele.....	169
Appling.....	Jefferson.....	Susan Howard.....	169
Apulia .....	Onondaga .....	Edwin Miles .....	124
Argosville.....	Schoharie .....	John Simmons, jr.....	46
Argyle.....	Washington .....	John A. Pattison.....	46
Arkport.....	Steuben .....	James Hurlbut .....	246
Arkwright .....	Chautauque .....	Simon Clinton .....	328
Arthursburgh .....	Dutchess.....	V. Brooks .....	83
Ashford.....	Cattaraugus .....	D. W. Wilson.....	295
Ashland .....	Greene .....	Joshua Draper.....	
Astoria .....	Queens .....	Edwin Mills.....	150
Athens.....	Greene .....	O. E. Osborne .....	29
Athol .....	Warren .....	J. L. Gilpin.....	74
Attica .....	Wyoming .....	Abel Wilder.....	294
Attica Centre.....	Wyoming .....	Wm. Tanner .....	261

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Attlebury .....	Dutchess ...	P. R. Sackett .....	71
AUBURN .....	Cayuga .....	E. A. Warden .....	172
Augusta .....	Oneida .....	Nelson Maxson .....	100
Aurelius .....	Cayuga .....	A. Partelow .....	178
Auriesville .....	Montgomery ..	J. C. Van Alstyne ...	40
Aurora .....	Cayuga .....	Charles Campbell ...	170
Ausable Forks .....	Essex .....	Geo. C. Dickinson ...	154
Austerlitz .....	Columbia .....	Anson Brown .....	31
Ava .....	Oneida .....	Joshua Coleman .....	124
Avoca .....	Steuben .....	J. D. Griswold .....	225
Avon .....	Livingston ..	Wm. A. Firman .....	222
Axeville .....	Cattaraugus ..	Horace W. Cowley ...	
Babcock Hill .....	Oneida, .....	John H. Champion ...	
Babylon .....	Suffolk, .....	W. W. Robbins .....	185
Bainbridge .....	Chenango .....	Abram G. Owens .....	104
Baiting Hollow .....	Suffolk .....	Micah Howell .....	221
Baldwin .....	Chemung .....	John C. Lowman .....	200
Baldwinsville .....	Onondaga .....	Lucius B. Hale .....	145
BALLSTON .....	Saratoga .....	James Comstock .....	30
Ballston Centre .....	Saratoga .....	Wm. O. Smith .....	25
Bangor .....	Franklin .....	Joshua Dickinson .....	219
Barboursville .....	Delaware .....	Joseph Van Schouck ..	117
Barcelona .....	Chautauque ..	Isaac Shaw .....	343
Barkersville .....	Saratoga .....	Ira J. Barker .....	
Barnerville .....	Schoharie .....	Clark B. Griggs .....	
Barre Centre .....	Orleans .....	Benj. Matison .....	254
Barrington .....	Yates .....	Samuel Lockwood .....	193
Barrytown .....	Dutchess .....	Augustus Martin .....	53
Barryville .....	Sullivan .....	Calvin P. Fuller .....	137
Barton .....	Tioga .....	Samuel Mills .....	174
Barton Hill .....	Schoharie .....	Jacob A. Barton .....	
BATAVIA .....	Genesee .....	Charles E. Ford .....	283
BATH .....	Steuben .....	Timothy Whiting .....	216
Battenville .....	Washington ..	Elijah Hyatt .....	38
Beach Hill .....	Ulster .....	Samuel N. Hendrix ..	
Beersville .....	Ulster .....	Christian Baehr .....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Beaver Brook .....	Sullivan .....	C. S. Woodward .....	132
Beaver Dam .....	Chemung .....	Almon Brasher .....	
Beaver Kill .....	Sullivan .....	A. E. Babcock .....	97
Beaver Meadow .....	Chenango .....	Thomas Havens .....	
BEDFORD .....	Westchester .....	N. S. Bates .....	130
Bedford Station .....	Westchester .....	Geo. W. Gardner .....	
Beekman .....	Dutchess .....	James Peters .....	87
Beekmantown .....	Clinton .....	Franklin Weaver .....	169
Belfast .....	Allegany .....	Thomas P. Alexander .....	268
Belle Isle .....	Onondaga .....	E. Shead .....	137
Bellport .....	Suffolk .....	Wm. Raynor .....	209
Bellvale .....	Orange .....	Augustus J. Burt .....	
Bellville .....	Jefferson .....	Bradford K. Hawes .....	173
Bemus' Heights .....	Saratoga .....	E. Dunscorn .....	26
Bennett's Creek .....	Steuben .....	John Coston .....	
Bennett's Corners .....	Madison .....	Prescot McDoel .....	117
Bennettsville .....	Chenango .....	David Van Horn .....	
Bennington .....	Wyoming .....	G. G. Hoskins .....	264
Benson .....	Hamilton .....	John Harris .....	65
Benton .....	Yates .....	Benj. Coddington .....	207
Benton Centre .....	Yates .....	A. H. Savage .....	189
Bergen .....	Genesee .....	Wm. P. Munger .....	240
Bergholtz .....	Niagara .....	Henry Hittel .....	
Berkshire .....	Tioga .....	Carlisle P. Johnson .....	168
Berlin .....	Rensselaer .....	John Whitford .....	24
Berne .....	Albany .....	Datus E. Tyler .....	23
Bethany .....	Genesee .....	Ira R. Gifford .....	252
Bethel .....	Sullivan .....	Charles B. Roosa .....	121
Bethlehem .....	Albany .....	Nathaniel Adams .....	4
Big Brook .....	Oneida .....	Chauncey Hayden .....	104
Big Eddy .....	Sullivan .....	Lewis S. Leinheim .....	
Big Flats .....	Chemung .....	Lawrence A. Tuttle .....	204
Big Hollow .....	Greene .....	E. T. Peck .....	54
Big Stream Point .....	Yates .....	Harmon G. Townsend .....	195
Bigtree Corners .....	Erie .....	Aaron Gould .....	
BINGHAMTON .....	Broome .....	Benj. T. Cooke .....	144



Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Birdsall.....	Allegany.....	Wm. C. Mathews.....	255
Black Brook.....	Clinton.....	John Rogers.....	158
Black Creek.....	Allegany.....	Elijah F. Bond.....	275
Black River.....	Jefferson.....	George W. Hazelton..	160
Black Rock.....	Erie.....	Morgan I. Lewis.....	287
Blauveltville.....	Rockland.....	I. M. Dederer.....	131
Bleecker.....	Fulton.....	T. A. Hamlin.....	55
Blenheim.....	Schoharie.....	Philetus Reed.....	56
Blockville.....	Chautauque.....	A. Ferrand.....	
Blodget Mills.....	Cortland.....	John H. Tanner.....	
Bloomburgh.....	Sullivan.....	John W. Hasbrouck..	100
Blooming-Grove.....	Orange.....	Henry F. Breed.....	94
Bloomville.....	Delaware.....	John Peters.....	74
Bluff Point.....	Yates.....	Robert Chissom.....	
Bolivar.....	Allegany.....	Nelson Hoyt.....	285
Bolton.....	Warren.....	Truman Lyman.....	73
Bombay.....	Franklin.....	A. Robinson.....	232
Booneville.....	Oneida.....	John M. Lewis.....	114
Borodino.....	Onondaga.....	Eleazer Fulton.....	159
Boston.....	Erie.....	John Churchill.....	299
Boston Corners.....	Berkshire.....	Abram J. Vosburgh..	
Bouckville.....	Madison.....	Moses Maynard.....	97
Bovina.....	Delaware.....	Thomas McFarland, jr.	76
Brackabeen.....	Schoharie.....	Jonas Krum.....	45
Bradford.....	Steuben.....	Edgar Munson.....	
Brainard's Bridge.....	Rensselaer..	Seth Hastings.....	16
Braman's Corners.....	Schenectady..	Joseph Braman.....	35
Branchport.....	Yates.....	Spencer Booth.....	201
Brant.....	Erie.....	Simeon Brown.....	300
Brantingham.....	Lewis.....	David H. Higby.....	136
Brasher Falls.....	St. Lawrence..	Calvin T. Hubbard..	236
Brasher Iron Works..	St. Lawrence..	Isaac W. Skinner....	
Brewerton.....	Onondaga.....	Asa W. Emmons.....	144
Bridgehampton.....	Suffolk.....	Lewis L. Newton....	254
Bridgeport.....	Madison.....	Spencer Marsh, jr....	132
Bridgeville.....	Sullivan.....	Hervey Howell.....	106

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
Bridgewater .....	Oneida .....	David Manning.....	81
Bristol.....	Ontario .....	Stephen Francis .....	212
Bristol Centre .....	Ontario .....	George W. Bartlett...	208
Roadalbin .....	Fulton .....	Laban Capron .....	42
Brockett's Bridge....	Fulton .....	Zephi Brockett .....	68
Brockport.....	Monroe.....	Josiah Harrison.....	235
Brookfield .....	Madison .....	John T. G. Bailey....	88
BROOKLYN.....	Kings .....	Gold S. Silliman.....	146
Brooks' Grove .....	Livingston ..	Micah W. Brooks .....	249
Brookville .....	Genesee ....	Lucius Farnham .....	255
Broome Centre .....	Schoharie...	Henry Tibbetts .....	
Brownsville .....	Jefferson....	Oliver Lawton.....	
Brushland .....	Delaware ....	Edward McKenzie ...	
Brush's Mills .....	Franklin ....	Henry N. Brush .....	
Bruynswick .....	Ulster .....	William C. Hart .....	85
Buck Bridge .....	St. Lawrence	William H. Wilcox....	231
Buckram.....	Queens .....	Lot Cornelius.....	179
Bucktooth .....	Cattaraugus.	John Boardman.....	300
Buel.....	Montgomery.	Samuel C. Hamilton..	62
BUFFALO .....	Erie .....	Isaac R. Harrington ..	325
Buffalo Plains.....	Erie .....	J. B. Scott .....	
Bullville .....	Orange .....	Daniel F. Bull .....	103
Burdett.....	Tompkins....	Joseph Carson.....	184
Burke .....	Franklin ....	Stephen F. Morse.....	
Burlingham .....	Sullivan ....	A. Abbott.....	101
Burlington .....	Otsego.....	Henry Sill .....	79
Burlington Flats .....	Otsego.....	George R. Lawrence..	83
Burns .....	Allegany....	Philander S. Jones ...	
Burnt Hills.....	Saratoga ....	Samuel B. Edwards..	25
Burr's Mills .....	Jefferson....	Foster Lewis .....	166
Burton.....	Cattaraugus.	James B. Johnson....	300
Burtonville.....	Schenectady.	David M. Scott .....	40
Bushnell's Basin.....	Monroe.....	Isaac Hastings.....	217
Buskirk's Bridge ....	Washington .	George Manchester...	29
Busti .....	Chautauque .	Albert Mattison.....	323
Butler .....	Wayne .....	Lester Watson.....	178

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Hemp Road .....	Niagara .....	Asahel Staple .....	
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Joy .....	Wayne .....	A. Tinklepaugh .....	
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Kennedysville .....	Steuben .....	George A. Farnham .....	223
Kensico .....	Westchester .....	Dwight Capron .....	
Kent .....	Putnam .....	Stillman Boyd .....	101
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Kingsborough .....	Fulton .....	Jona. Wooster .....	5
King's Bridge .....	New-York, ..	John P. Dodge .....	14
Kingsbury .....	Washington ..	Charles B. Vaughn .....	5
King's Ferry .....	Cayuga .....	Samuel Atwater .....	17
King's Settlement .....	Chenango .....	E. H. Buell .....	10
KINGSTON .....	Ulster .....	W. H. Romeyn .....	5
Kinney's Four Corners .....	Oswego .....	John Martin, jr. ....	17
Kirkland .....	Oneida .....	Nathan Thompson .....	10
Kirkville .....	Onondaga .....	Obadiah Hubbs .....	13
Kiskatom .....	Greene .....	Jacob S. Bloom .....	
Knowersville .....	Albany .....	Charles Thornton .....	1
Knowlesville .....	Orleans .....	Oliver Davis .....	25
Knox .....	Albany .....	Henry Barckley .....	2
Kortright .....	Delaware .....	Ezra T. Gibbs .....	6
Kyserike .....	Ulster .....	Isaac A. Robison .....	7
Kysorville .....	Livingston ..	A. S. Thompson .....	
Lackawack .....	Ulster .....	James Benedict .....	9
Lafargeville .....	Jefferson .....	David I. Dewey .....	18
La Fayette .....	Onondaga .....	Chester Baker .....	13
La Fayetteville .....	Dutchess .....	Rufus White .....	
La Grange .....	Wyoming .....	Charles E. Morgan .....	24
Lairdsville .....	Oneida, .....	Peter Magher .....	10
Lake .....	Washington ..	A. Mathews, jr. ....	44
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Lakeport .....	Madison .....	John Brezer .....	
Lake Ridge .....	Tompkins, ..	John Moe .....	177
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Lamson's .....	Onondaga .....	John H. Lamson .....	
Lancaster .....	Erie .....	E. H. McNeal .....	280
Lansingburgh .....	Rensselaer ..	Sydney D. Smith .....	9
Lansingville .....	Tompkins .....	Charles C. Gage .....	175
Lapeer .....	Cortland .....	Royal Johnson .....	
Larned's Corners .....	Ontario .....	Jacob Wormley .....	200
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Leeds .....	Greene .....	S. D. Smith .....	38
Leedsville .....	Dutchess .....	James D. Hunt .....	68
Leesville .....	Schoharie .....	Walter L. Judd .....	45
Lenox .....	Madison .....	Joseph W. Bruce .....	125
Leon .....	Cattaraugus .....	Ira R. Jones .....	311
Leonardville .....	Madison .....	N. V. Brand .....	186
Le Raysville .....	Jefferson .....	Ennis Mosher .....	162
Le Roy .....	Genesee .....	C. B. Thompson .....	236
Levanna .....	Cayuga .....	Otis Howe .....	172
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Lewisborough .....	Westchester .....	Cyrus M. Ferris .....	119
Lewiston .....	Niagara .....	Moses H. Fitts .....	297
Lexington .....	Greene .....	G. W. Holcott .....	50
Lexington Heights .....	Greene .....	Nelson Hitchcock .....	55
Leyden .....	Lewis .....	Thomas Baker .....	120
Liberty .....	Sullivan .....	Gideon Walls .....	119
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Lima .....	Livingston .....	Franklin Carter .....	213
Limerick .....	Jefferson .....	Eli Smith .....	172
Linden .....	Genesee .....	A. G. Perry .....	250
Lindleytown .....	Steuben .....	A. C. Morgan .....	229
Lunklaen .....	Chenango .....	John S. Blackman .....	122
Lisbon .....	St. Lawrence	Wm. A. Campfield .....	218
Lisle .....	Broome .....	W. H. Stoddard .....	143
Litchfield .....	Herkimer .....	A. Townsend .....	83
Lithgow .....	Dutchess .....	Jacob Sisson .....	75
Little Britain .....	Orange .....	George A. Dennison .....	98
Little Falls .....	Herkimer .....	Joseph Lee .....	73
Little Genesee .....	Allegany .....	Lewis I. Coon .....	288

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Little Utica .....	Onondaga .....	Loran Dunham .....	
Little Valley .....	Cattaraugus .....	Horace Howe .....	300
Little York .....	Cortland .....	James E. Cushing .....	134
Liverpool .....	Onondaga .....	John S. Forges .....	130
Livingston .....	Columbia .....	Henry Baker .....	37
Livingstonville .....	Schoharie .....	John Whiting .....	42
Livonia .....	Livingston .....	Andrew Sill .....	234
Lock Berlin .....	Wayne .....	Wm. H. Griswold .....	180
Locke .....	Cayuga .....	M. D. Murphy .....	155
LOCKPORT .....	Niagara .....	Solomon Parmelee .....	300
Locust Tree .....	Niagara .....	L. B. Horton .....	281
Lodi .....	Seneca .....	Peter Himrod .....	185
Lodi Centre .....	Seneca .....	A. La Tourrott .....	
Logan .....	Tompkins .....	Jabez S. Smith .....	181
Lorraine .....	Jefferson .....	Moses Brown .....	157
Louisville .....	St. Lawrence .....	Levi Miller .....	233
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Low Hampton .....	Washington .....	Wm. S. Miller .....	78
Lowville .....	Lewis .....	C. P. Leonard .....	137
Loyd .....	Ulster .....	James D. Terwilliger .....	
Ludlowville .....	Tompkins, .....	Amasa Wood .....	172
Lumberland .....	Sullivan .....	James Eldred .....	129
Luzerne .....	Warren .....	Reuben Wells .....	59
Lyndonville .....	Orleans .....	Jacob Babcock .....	
LYONS .....	Wayne .....	James Satterlee .....	181
Lyonsdale .....	Lewis .....	D. D. Howard .....	122
Lysander .....	Onondaga .....	Chauncey Betts .....	158
Mabbettsville .....	Dutchess .....	S. R. Wood .....	78
McConnellsville .....	Oneida .....	F. S. McCune .....	121
McDonough .....	Chenango .....	Jacob P. Hill .....	129
McGrawville .....	Cortland .....	P. H. McGraw .....	142
McLean .....	Tompkins, .....	D. B. Marsh .....	149
Macedon .....	Wayne .....	Wm. P. Hawkins .....	199
Macedon Centre .....	Wayne .....	Ira Odell .....	202
Machias .....	Cattaraugus .....	R. L. Whitcher .....	286



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Madison .....	Madison ....	John S. Lucas.....	95
Madrid .....	St. Lawrence	John T. Rutherford ..	235
Magnolia .....	Chautauque ..	Richard Whitney, jr ..	346
Mahopac.....	Putnam.....	R. D. Baldwin.....	
Maine .....	Broome.....	Abel Clarke.....	141
Malden .....	Ulster .....	D. Livingston.....	43
Malden Bridge .....	Columbia ...	L. Van Valkenburgh..	16
MALONE .....	Franklin ....	Fred. P. Allen.....	212
Malta .....	Saratoga ....	Charles Moore.....	29
Maltaville.....	Saratoga ....	James H. Hulin.....	30
Mamaroneck .....	Westchester..	John J. Marshall.....	138
Manchester .....	Ontario .....	J. T. McCauly.....	302
Manchester Bridge.....	Dutchess ...	Jacob Dolson.....	75
Manchester Centre.....	Ontario .....	Jer. Dewey.....	205
Mandana.....	Onondaga ....	John S. Fowler.....	145
Manhasset .....	Queens .....	Robert H. Titus.....	137
Manheim .....	Herkimer....	Alfred Snell.....	70
Manheim Centre.....	Herkimer....	John Monell.....	72
Manlius.....	Onondaga ....	Horace Nims .....	120
Manlius Centre .....	Onondaga ...	John Mabee.....	135
Mannsville .....	Jefferson....	Dexter Wilder.....	166
Manorville .....	Suffolk .....	Seth Raynor.....	
Maple Grove .....	Otsego.....	Jonas Washburn.....	90
Marathon .....	Cortland ....	Jesse Rodgers.....	145
Marbletown .....	Ulster .....	C. M. Van Buren.....	64
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Marcellus Falls.....	Onondaga ....	George P. Herring....	143
Marcy .....	Oneida .....	William M. Mayhew..	100
Marango .....	Wayne .....	Morris D. Beadle.....	179
Mariaville .....	Schenectady..	Jacob S. Quackenbush	24
Marietta .....	Onondaga ....	Alanson Hicks.....	145
Marion .....	Wayne .....	Elisha R. Wright.....	201
Marlborough .....	Ulster .....	Miles J. Fletcher.....	88
Marshall.....	Oneida .....	Edward E. Baster....	100
MARTINSBURGH .....	Lewis .....	Daniel T. Martin.....	142

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Martville .....	Cayuga .....	H. J. Kingsbury .....	17
Marvin .....	Chautauque ..	Orlando Durkee .....	
Maryland .....	Otsego .....	George W. Chase .....	60
Masonville .....	Delaware ...	Fred. S. Freeman .....	47
Massena .....	St. Lawrence	Silas Joy .....	23
Matildaville .....	St. Lawrence	Wm. R. Starke .....	23
Matteawan .....	Dutchess .....	David Davis .....	
Mattituck .....	Suffolk .....	James Shirley .....	23
Mayfield .....	Fulton .....	David Getman .....	50
MAYVILLE .....	Chautauque ..	Stephen A. Beavis .....	33
Mechanicsville .....	Saratoga .....	James Lee .....	19
Mecklinburgh .....	Tompkins .....	B. Wheeler .....	17
Medina .....	Orleans .....	J. W. Swain .....	26
Medway .....	Greene .....	Samuel C. Titus .....	
Mellenville .....	Columbia .....	Jeremiah Groat .....	37
Mendon .....	Monroe .....	Albert Sherwood .....	21
Meredith .....	Delaware ...	Joseph H. Tyrrell .....	77
Merrick .....	Queens .....	Carman Smith .....	
Merrillsville .....	Franklin .....	John R. Merrill .....	17
Mexico .....	Oswego .....	Rawson A. Butler .....	15
Middleburgh .....	Schoharie .....	D. B. Danforth .....	37
Middlebury .....	Wyoming .....	Amasa Wait .....	24
Middlefield .....	Otsego .....	George R. Fowler .....	50
Middle Granville .....	Washington ..	George N. Bates .....	62
Middle Hope .....	Orange .....	E. S. Woolsey .....	88
Middle Island .....	Suffolk .....	Benjamin Hutchinson .....	22
Middleport .....	Niagara .....		27
Middlesex .....	Yates .....	Oliver S. Williams .....	19
Middletown .....	Orange .....	O. P. Coleman .....	79
Middletown Centre .....	Delaware ...	Wm. Ward Grant .....	
Middleville .....	Herkimer .....	V. S. Kinyon .....	85
Milan .....	Dutchess .....	Rensselaer Case .....	60
Milford .....	Otsego .....	Albert Westcott .....	70
Military Road .....	Jefferson .....	John Dillenbeck .....	17
Miller's Bay .....	Jefferson .....	Jacob Jones .....	17

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Mill Grove .....	Erie .....	H. M. Case .....	
Millport .....	Chemung .....	Joseph C. Stott .....	199
Mills' Corners .....	Fulton .....	Charles Thatcher .....	43
Milltown .....	Putnam .....	Hart B. Weed .....	100
Millville .....	Orleans .....	S. Lyman .....	257
Milo .....	Yates .....	Jonathan Moore .....	193
Milo Centre .....	Yates .....	Abel B. Hunt .....	196
Milton .....	Ulster .....	C. F. Bankley .....	79
Mina .....	Chautauque .....	Isaac Relf .....	363
Minaville .....	Montgomery .....	William H. Witt .....	37
Minden .....	Montgomery .....	Jacob H. Baum .....	61
Mindenville .....	Montgomery .....	Sylvester Govan .....	
Minetto .....	Oswego .....	S. S. Gillett .....	
Minerva .....	Essex .....	Anson West .....	94
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Miodena .....	Ulster .....	Daniel Everitt .....	80
Moffatt's Store .....	Columbia .....	Joshua F. Hart .....	19
Mohawk .....	Herkimer .....	C. Diefenderf .....	80
Moir .....	Franklin .....	F. H. Petit .....	227
Mongaup .....	Orange .....	Francis Little .....	
Mongaup Valley .....	Sullivan .....	Stephen H. Bates .....	
Monroe .....	Orange .....	Daniel P. Fuller .....	117
Monroe Works .....	Orange .....	Hudson McFarland ..	105
Monsey .....	Rockland .....	Aaron Johnson .....	
Monterey .....	Dutchess .....	George Pink .....	
Montgomery .....	Orange .....	C. S. Colman .....	95
Monticello .....	Sullivan .....	Frederick M. St. John ..	113
Monument Island .....	Delaware .....	Chester Rood .....	
Moore .....	Clinton .....	Jabez Fitch .....	198
Mooreville .....	Delaware .....	John L. More .....	58
Moravia .....	Cayuga .....	Austin B. Hale .....	160
Morreau .....	Saratoga .....	L. Reynolds .....	50
Morreau Station .....	Saratoga .....	Hiram Wilcox .....	
Morehouseville .....	Hamilton .....	A. K. Morehouse .....	82
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Morley .....	St. Lawrence .....	Philo P. Gibson .....	20
Morristown .....	St. Lawrence .....	Marshall Eager .....	19
Morrisville .....	Madison .....	Hiram Lewis .....	10
Morseville .....	Schoharie .....	Jer. Ruland .....	5
Moscow .....	Livingston .....	Daniel B. Noble .....	23
Mott's Corness .....	Tompkins .....	John Hardenburgh .....	16
Mottsville .....	Onondaga .....	Ezekiel B. Hoyt .....	14
Mount Cambria .....	Niagara .....	John Hodge .....	28
Mount Hope .....	Orange .....	John W. Martin .....	11
Mount Morris .....	Livingston .....	Augustus Conkey .....	24
Mount Pleasant .....	Saratoga .....	E. Shepard .....	
Mount Sinai .....	Suffolk .....	Charles Phillips .....	20
Mount Upton .....	Chenango .....	Willis Gregory .....	9
Mount Vision .....	Otsego .....	Henry Keyes .....	7
Mount Washington .....	Steuben .....	Orrin Longworth .....	21
Mud Creek .....	Steuben .....	David P. Graves .....	22
Mumford .....	Monroe .....	R. N. Havens .....	23
Murray .....	Orleans .....	Henry M. Sinclear .....	24
Nanticoke Springs .....	Broome .....	Thomas Carey .....	14
Nanuet .....	Rockland .....	David De Clarke .....	
Napanock .....	Ulster .....	G. W. Ludlam .....	8
Naples .....	Ontario .....	D. H. Cheesebro .....	22
Napoli .....	Cattaraugus .....	Orris Marsh .....	30
Narragansett .....	Washington .....	Samuel Brown .....	
Nashville .....	Chautauque .....	Nicholas B. Brown .....	31
Nassau .....	Rensselaer .....	Charles Waterbury .....	1
Natural Bridge .....	Jefferson .....	William Christian .....	15
Navarino .....	Onondaga .....	John T. Gillett .....	14
Nelson .....	Madison .....	John Donaldson .....	10
Neversink .....	Sullivan .....	Amos G. Grant .....	10
New Albion .....	Cattaraugus .....	John R. Westcott .....	30
Newark .....	Wayne .....	Daniel H. Lusk .....	18
Newark Valley .....	Tioga .....	William S. Lincoln .....	15
New Baltimore .....	Greene .....	F. C. Sherman .....	1

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New Bremen .....	Lewis .....	C. G. Loomis, jr.....	
New Britain.....	Columbia ...	A. B. Davis.....	24
Newburgh .....	Orange .....	Samuel W. Eager.....	85
New Castle .....	Westchester.	Moses W. Fish .....	121
New Fane.....	Niagara .....	H. Eshbaugh.....	279
Newfield.....	Tompkins, ..	Moses Crowell .....	183
New Hackensack ....	Dutchess....	Wm. Seward.....	79
New Hamburg .....	Dutchess....	Walter Millard .....	78
New Hampton.....	Orange .....	Hiram Philips.....	78
New Hartford .....	Oneida .....	James Groves.....	95
New Haven .....	Oswego.....	Samuel G. Merriam..	161
New Hudson .....	Allegany....	John McGraw .....	
New Hurley.....	Ulster .....	J. Alsdorf .....	83
Newkirk's Mills.....	Fulton .....	G. W. Newkirk.....	58
New Lebanon .....	Columbia ...	Moses G. Tilden.....	23
New Lebanon Centre..	Columbia ...	F. W. Everest .....	24
New Lebanon Springs	Columbia ...	Benjamin Nichols....	25
New Lisbon.....	Otsego.....	George J. Peck .....	90
New London .....	Oneida .....	James J. Carley .....	117
New Milford .....	Orange .....	Thomas Gall .....	120
New Ohio.....	Broome.....	Edwin S. Holcomb....	127
New Paltz .....	Ulster .....	E. S. Elting .....	74
New Paltz Landing ..	Ulster .....	Benjamin King.....	73
Newport .....	Herkimer ...	Wm. H. Willard.....	89
New Road .....	Delaware ...	Daniel Weed .....	102
New Rochelle .....	Westchester.	Charles N. Dean .....	140
New Salem.....	Albany .....	Abraham Mann .....	12
New Scotland .....	Albany .....	E. Raynsford .....	9
Newstead .....	Erie .....	Charles H. Baldwin..	266
New Sweden .....	Clinton .....	James C. Fitzgerald..	155
Newtown .....	Queens .....	John J. Burroughs ...	153
New Utrecht .....	Kings .....	W. W. Cropsey.....	152
New Vernon .....	Orange .....	Gilbert Beebe.....	105
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Newville.....	Herkimer....	Ezra Jones.....	60
New Windsor.....	Orange.....	J. D. Gildersleeve....	80
New Woodstock.....	Madison.....	P. Lathrop.....	114
NEW-YORK.....	New-York....	William V. Brady....	144
New-York Mills.....	Oneida.....	W. D. Wollcott.....	90
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara.....	G. Conger.....	297
Nichols.....	Tioga.....	John C. Barstow.....	174
Nicholville.....	St. Lawrence	Edgar J. Wilson.....	214
Nile.....	Allegany.....	Luther B. Whitman..	
Niles.....	Cayuga.....	C. D. De Witt.....	169
Nineveh.....	Broome.....	H. Edgerton.....	
Nine Corners.....	Cayuga.....	Harrison Fowler.....	
Niverville.....	Columbia....	Peter Dennis.....	116
Niskayuna.....	Schenectady.	A. Van Hooenburgh..	10
Norfolk.....	St. Lawrence	John Stocker.....	224
North Adams.....	Jefferson....	Albert Rice.....	169
North Almond.....	Allegany.....	James Ward.....	250
Northampton.....	Fulton.....	W. O. Fay.....	53
North Argyle.....	Washington.	N. Robertson.....	50
North Bangor.....	Franklin....	George H. Stevens..	
North Bay.....	Oneida.....	Francis H. Conant...	
North Bergen.....	Genesee.....	D. F. Merrill.....	240
North Blenheim.....	Schoharie....	M. Morehouse.....	47
North Bloomfield....	Ontario.....	A. H. Fairchild.....	212
North Boston.....	Erie.....	Jacob Cock.....	303
North Brookfield....	Madison.....	Joseph Avery.....	84
North Cambridge....	Washington.	Esek Bronell.....	
North Castle.....	Westchester.	Samuel P. Smith.....	125
North Chatham.....	Columbia....	William Carr.....	15
North Chemung.....	Chemung.....	Jacob Tice.....	200
North Chili.....	Monroe.....	Robert Fulton.....	230
North Clarence.....	Erie.....	Jared Parker.....	275
North Cohocton.....	Steuben.....	John Nicholason.....	225
North Duanesburgh..	Schenectady.	James Donnan.....	
North East.....	Dutchess....	W. B. Reed.....	60
North East Centre....	Dutchess....	Lyman Bassett.....	66



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North Easton.....	Washington.	Sanford R. Potter .....	30
North Elba.....	Essex .....	D. C. Osgood .....	
North Evans .....	Erie.....	John Borland.....	
North Franklin.....	Delaware...	Wm. A. Miller .....	
North Gage .....	Oneida .....	Thomas Pell .....	92
North Galway.....	Saratoga .....	E. Hanford.....	39
North Granville.....	Washington.	Edwin Foote.....	66
North Greenwich....	Washington.	Wm. Reed .....	40
North Guilford .....	Chenango...	George H. Thompson.	
North Harpersfield...	Delaware...	H. W. Hamilton .....	61
North Haverstraw...	Rockland .....	Wm. Govan .....	
North Hebron .....	Washington.	Jona. Allen.....	60
North Hector .....	Tompkins...	Orin Wilcox.....	184
North Hempstead.....	Queens .....	Elias Lewis, jr.....	167
North Hoosick.....	Rensselaer ..	J. Brownell .....	
North Java.....	Wyoming .....	M. B. Lewis .....	
North Kortright.....	Delaware.....	Edmund Keeler.....	66
North Lansing.....	Tompkins...	Roswell Beardsley...	175
North Lincklaen.....	Chenango .....	J. C. Davis.....	
North Middlesex.....	Yates.....	Ambrose S. Thomas..	210
North Norwich .....	Chenango .....	L. E. Carpenter.....	108
North Perrysburgh ..	Cattaraugus.	Charles Blockney....	302
Northport.....	Suffolk .....	Samuel E. Bunce .....	195
North Reading .....	Steuben .....	James Masters .....	195
North Ridgeway.....	Orleans.....	E. W. Hawkins.....	265
North Russell .....	St. Lawrence	L. C. Clark.....	
North Salem .....	Westchester.	Nelson Grammon .....	113
North Sheldon.....	Wyoming...	E. H. Parsons .....	267
North Stephentown...	Rensselaer ..	Henry T. Douglass...	35
North Sterling.....	Cayuga .....	Wm. T. Churchill....	174
North Thurston.....	Steuben .....	Henry Rising.....	
Northumberland.....	Saratoga.....	Joseph Finne.....	38
North Urbana.....	Steuben .....	R. L. Chapman .....	211
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North Western.....	Oneida .....	David Brill.....	115
North Weathersfield ..	Wyoming...	Edwin Gardner.....	256

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North White Creek ..	Washington ..	Benj. P. Crocker....	3
North Wilna .....	Jefferson .....	Jona. Osborn .....	16
Norton Hill .....	Greene .....	N. Randall .....	
Norton's Mills .....	Ontario .....	Turial Brown .....	
Norway .....	Herkimer .....	Joseph C. Crain .....	8
NORWICH .....	Chenango .....	Henry De Forest .....	11
Nunda .....	Allegany .....	Edgar M. Brown .....	
Nyack .....	Rockland .....	W. B. Collins .....	12
Nyack Turnpike.....	Rockland .....	Wm. O'Blemis.....	12
Oakfield .....	Greene .....	George March .....	25
Oakhill .....	Greene .....	H. I. Peck .....	3
Oakland .....	Allegany .....	A. M. Rider .....	25
Oak Orchard.....	Orleans .....	Mason Turner .....	25
Oak Point.....	St. Lawrence	James H. Consall .....	
Oak's Corners .....	Ontario .....	Charles S. Wright....	18
Oakville .....	Otsego.....	Charles Childs.....	7
O'Connellsville .....	Monroe.....	John G. Freeman .....	22
Ogdensburg .....	St. Lawrence	George Robinson .....	21
Ohio .....	Herkimer .....	Reuben H. Wood .....	10
Olcott .....	Niagara.....	Thomas Armstrong....	28
Olean .....	Cattaraugus ..	O. P. Boardman .....	29
Olive .....	Ulster .....	John J. Tappen.....	7
Olive Bridge .....	Ulster .....	Wm. J. Davis .....	6
Omar .....	Jefferson .....	Frederick R. Kemck ..	18
Oneida Castle .....	Oneida .....	John Buswell.....	11
Oneida Depot .....	Madison .....	Asa Smith .....	12
Oneida Lake .....	Madison .....	C. W. Hart.....	12
Oneida Valley .....	Madison .....	George T. Kirkland ..	
Oneonta .....	Otsego.....	Samuel J. Cook .....	8
Onondaga .....	Onondaga .....	Charles D. Easton....	13
Onondaga Centre .....	Onondaga .....	Albion Jackson .....	
Onondaga Valley.....	Onondaga .....	A. Pattison.....	
Ontario .....	Wayne .....	James W. Patterson..	20
Oppenheim .....	Fulton .....	John P. House.....	6
Oran .....	Onondaga .....	J. Conder .....	11
Orange .....	Steuben .....	Thomas Shannon .....	20

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Orangeville .....	Wyoming .....	T. S. Barrett .....	257
Oregon .....	Chautauque .....	A. Bloomfield .....	336
Orient .....	Suffolk .....	Daniel Bent .....	252
Oriskany .....	Oneida, .....	Henry G. Baylis .....	100
Oriskany Falls .....	Oneida .....	G. W. Couch .....	98
Orleans .....	Ontario .....	Kendal King .....	190
Orleans Four Corners ..	Jefferson .....	H. W. Joskins .....	
Orwell .....	Oswego .....	B. F. Mason .....	148
Osborn's Bridge .....	Fulton .....	Wm. H. Van Ness .....	58
Osborn's Hollow .....	Broome .....	J. Carroll .....	130
Ossian .....	Allegany .....	George Voorhees .....	244
Oswego .....	Oswego .....	Cheney Ames .....	167
Otego .....	Otsego .....	H. E. Stone .....	86
Otisco .....	Onondaga .....	A. Searl .....	138
Otisville .....	Orange .....	John Mullock .....	110
Otsdawa .....	Otsego .....	S. Osborn .....	86
Otselic .....	Chenango .....	Joel Buckingham .....	105
Otto .....	Cattaraugus .....	J. P. Darling .....	306
OWID .....	Seneca .....	James Van Horn .....	197
Owasco .....	Cayuga .....	H. G. Tompkins .....	162
OWEGO .....	Tioga .....	C. R. Barstow .....	167
Oxbow .....	Jefferson .....	E. Brainard .....	176
Oxford .....	Chenango .....	L. McNeil .....	119
Oxford Depot .....	Orange .....	P. B. Taylor .....	
Oyster Bay .....	Queens .....	S. E. De Kay .....	
Oyster Bay South .....	Queens .....	T. Carman .....	
Paine's Corners .....	Otsego .....	John Lewis .....	
Paine's Hollow .....	Herkimer .....	Chester Paine .....	74
Painted Post .....	Steuben .....	Henry S. Brooks .....	212
Palatine, .....	Montgomery .....	Archibald Fox .....	56
Palatine Bridge, .....	Montgomery .....	Webster Wagner .....	54
Palenville, .....	Greene .....	Charles H. Teall .....	54
Palermo .....	Oswego .....	D. Jennings, jr. ....	157
Palmyra .....	Wayne .....	Thomas Windee .....	196
Parmelia 4 Corners ..	Jefferson .....	Charles G. Harger .....	172
Panama .....	Chautauque .....	John Stewart .....	345

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Papakunk.....	Delaware...	Judah Kelly.....	
Paris.....	Oneida.....	D. R. Kelley.....	100
Parish.....	Oswego.....	E. E. Ford.....	147
Parishville.....	St. Lawrence...	E. D. Brooks.....	221
Parksville.....	Sullivan.....	Wm. Bradley.....	110
Parma.....	Monroe.....	Wm. Goodall.....	231
Parma Centre.....	Monroe.....	Chauncey A. Knox...	234
Partridge Island.....	Delaware.....	James Wheeler.....	
Patchin's Mills.....	Steuben.....	Henry A. Weed.....	238
Patchogue.....	Suffolk.....	J. B. Wilcox.....	204
Paten's Mills.....	Washington...	J. H. Harvey.....	59
Patterson.....	Putnam.....	Henry Crosby.....	92
Pavilion.....	Genesee.....	John Landerdale...	243
Pavilion Centre.....	Genesee.....	Gilman Barnett.....	250
Pawlings.....	Dutchess.....	Edward Merritt.....	89
Peasleyville.....	Clinton.....	E. A. Bigelow.....	
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South Venice .....	Cayuga .....	William S. Tucker .....	163
Southville .....	St. Lawrence	Rufus Mead, Jr. ....	223
South Wales .....	Erie .....	David S. Warner .....	285
South Westerlo .....	Albany .....	Robert S. Lay .....	27
South Wilson .....	Niagara .....	Micah Anderson .....	
South Windsor .....	Broome .....	A. W. Coburn .....	131
South Worcester .....	Otsego .....	A. Becker .....	62
Spafford .....	Onondaga .....	William W. Legg .....	154
Spafford Hollow .....	Onondaga .....	Kelly Case .....	371
Sparta .....	Livingston ..	Erastus A. James .....	241
Speedsville .....	Tompkins .....	Samuel P. Ashley .....	177
Spencer .....	Tioga .....	A. T. Garey .....	175
Spencerport .....	Monroe .....	Henry Ball .....	234
Spencertown .....	Columbia .....	Jared P. Clark .....	29
Speonk .....	Suffolk .....	Luther Cook .....	228
Spraker's Basin .....	Montgomery ..	E. B. Spraker .....	47
Spring Brook .....	Erie .....	Zenas Cobb .....	
Springfield .....	Otsego .....	Daniel L. Keyes .....	61
Spring Mills .....	Allegany .....	W. H. Cobb .....	269
Springville .....	Suffolk .....	David D. Parsons .....	
Spring Valley .....	Rockland .....	Garret De Baune .....	
Springville .....	Erie .....	Morgan L. Badgley ..	287
Springwater .....	Livingston .....	Thomas T. Dyer .....	226
Prout Creek .....	Dutchess .....	Hiram Montfort .....	80
Quare .....	Cayuga .....	Peter Van Dusen .....	
Quatsburgh .....	Dutchess .....	James Russell .....	61
Quafford .....	Genesee .....	John March .....	243
Quaford .....	Delaware .....	Charles Griffin .....	61
Quafordville .....	Dutchess .....	M. J. Miller .....	67
Quapleton .....	Richmond .....	Edward Blake .....	
Quarkey .....	Yates .....	Isaac Lansing .....	188

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State Bridge .....	Oneida .....	A. Hess .....	
Stephentown .....	Rensselaer .....	T. D. Platt .....	28
Stevensville .....	Sullivan .....	Ozias B. Stevens .....	
Sterling .....	Cayuga .....	William F. Loughley .....	179
Sterlingville .....	Jefferson .....	James Sterling .....	175
Steuben .....	Oneida .....	Merrit Brooks .....	101
Stillwater .....	Saratoga .....	A. Palmer .....	22
Stittsville .....	Oneida .....	William Anderson .....	
Stockbridge .....	Madison .....	Horace Dexter .....	113
Stockholm .....	St. Lawrence .....	Curtis H. Holmes .....	223
Stockport .....	Columbia .....	Joseph Wild .....	25
Stockport Station .....	Delaware .....	William Knight .....	
Stockton .....	Chautauque .....	Milton Smith .....	331
Stokes .....	Oneida .....	Henry E. Gregory .....	115
Stone Arabia .....	Montgomery .....	John A. Lipe .....	57
Stone Church .....	Genesee .....	Calvin Granger .....	240
Stone Mills .....	Jefferson .....	Walter Schram .....	176
Stone Ridge .....	Ulster .....	J. D. Vandermark .....	67
Stony Creek .....	Warren .....	Theophilus Fenton .....	
Stony Brook .....	Suffolk .....	James N. Gould .....	197
Stormville .....	Dutchess .....	W. R. Kelly .....	90
Stowell's Corners .....	Jefferson .....	Ira Hall .....	
Stow's Square .....	Lewis .....	Charles Davenport .....	140
Stratford .....	Fulton .....	A. Bartlett .....	
Stratton's Falls .....	Delaware .....	Lewis Stratton, Jr. ....	68
Strykersville .....	Wyoming .....	H. B. Rounds .....	270
Stuyvesant .....	Columbia .....	Peter J. Houghtailing .....	18
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Success .....	Suffolk .....	John Luce .....	105
SUFFOLK .....	Suffolk .....	George Halsey .....	226
Sugar Hill .....	Steuben .....	David Webb .....	198
Sugar Loaf .....	Orange .....	Edgar Wells .....	105
Sullivan .....	Madison .....	William W. Clark .....	122
Summer Hill .....	Cayuga .....	Ezra Hough .....	149
Summit .....	Schoharie .....	William T. Moak .....	52
Susquehannah .....	Broome .....	Franklin Doolittle .....	122

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Taberg.....	Oneida.....	B. F. Jarvis.....	118
Taghkanick.....	Columbia...	C. Whitbeck.....	41
Tannersville.....	Greene.....	William E. Anthony..	50
Tappantown.....	Rockland...	Jacob J. Blauvelt...	134
Tarrytown.....	Westchester.	Moses H. Wilson.....	126
Taylor.....	Cortland...	Owen Leonard.....	
Taylorville.....	Ontario.....	J. D. Feagles.....	
Ten Mile Springs...	Cattaraugus..	Thomas Higgins.....	310
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The Corner.....	Ulster.....	Abraham B. Ladew..	77
The Glen.....	Warren.....	Christopher Whitaker	
The Purchase.....	Westchester.	James T. Carpenter..	133
Theresa.....	Jefferson...	Silas L. George.....	183
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Tomhannock.....	Rensselaer..	L. V. Reed.....	20
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Truxton .....	Cortland....	Edward Miller .....	130
Tuckahoe .....	Westchester..	P. A. Morgan.....	
Tully .....	Onondaga....	George B. Hall .....	127
Tully Valley .....	Onondaga....	William Salisbury ..	131
Turin .....	Lewis .....	E. B. Holden.....	127
Turners .....	Orange .....	Charles Turner .....	
Tuscarora.....	Livingston ..	Samuel Powers.....	249
Tuthill .....	Ulster .....	Calvin McKinney ....	81
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Tyrone .....	Steuben .....	L. Courpton.....	202
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Unadilla Centre.....	Otsego .....	S. Lamb .....	100
Unadilla Forks .....	Otsego .....	H. H. Babcock .....	84
Union .....	Broome.....	Thomas Twining ....	146
Union Centre.....	Broome.....	W. A. Norton.....	
Union Corners.....	Livingston ..	Ruth Young .....	251
Union Falls .....	Clinton .....	John T. Duncan .....	
Union Mills .....	Fulton .....	John Clark .....	46
Union Settlement .....	Oswego.....	Silas Penoyer .....	
Union Society .....	Greene .....	E. S. Bailey.....	51
Union Springs.....	Cayuga .....	John C. Yawger .....	168
Union Square .....	Oswego.....	Avery Skinner.....	152
Union Valley .....	Cortland....	DeGrand Benjamin...	
Union Village.....	Broome.....	Rodney French .....	137
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Van Ettenville.....	Chemung...	D. C. Van Etten...	183
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Varysburg.....	Genesee.....	W. H. Ainesworth...	264
Venice.....	Cayuga.....	William D. Bennett..	164
Verbank.....	Dutchess...	A. L. Colwell.....	82
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Vermillion.....	Oswego.....	Morris Place.....	
Vernal.....	Wyoming...	Orrin Collins.....	252
Vernon.....	Oneida.....	C. C. Bill.....	108
Verona.....	Oneida.....	Alexander Whaley...	108
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Vesper.....	Onondaga...	Chester M. Clark...	135
Vestal.....	Broome.....	Lewis Wright.....	147
Veteran.....	Chemung...	William Van Deuzen..	187
Victor.....	Ontario.....	A. P. Dickinson.....	231
Victory.....	Cayuga.....	L. Hooker.....	169
Vienna.....	Oneida.....	L. Parker.....	120
Villanova.....	Chautauque.	George Hopkins.....	323
Virgil.....	Cortland....	A. E. Hebard.....	149
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Wading River.....	Suffolk.....	S. Miller.....	215
Walden.....	Orange.....	E. W. Knapp.....	90
Waldenville.....	Schoharie...	Hiram Walden.....	27
Walesville.....	Oneida.....	Alton Buel.....	
Wales.....	Erie.....	Ira Hall.....	272
Walton.....	Delaware....	G. S. Sawyer.....	97

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Wampsville.....	Madison .....	Benjamin M. Case .....	123
Wanset Bridge .....	Allegany.....	John Royce .....	
Wappinger's Falls .....	Dutchess.....	E. D. Sweet.....	
Warnerville.....	Schoharie.....	S. Wescott .....	
Warren.....	Herkimer.....	F. Tunnicliff.....	64
Warrensburgh .....	Warren.....	Lewis Parson.....	69
Warsaw.....	Wyoming.....	Charles W. Bailey .....	303
Warwick.....	Orange.....	Joseph Roe.....	111
Washington.....	Dutchess.....	William Frost .....	79
Washington Hollow.....	Dutchess.....	J. S. Simmons .....	82
Washington Mills.....	Oneida.....	T. W. McLane.....	
Waterburgh.....	Tompkins.....	Levi H. Owen .....	173
Waterford.....	Saratoga.....	James J. Scott.....	10
Waterloo.....	Seneca.....	William Knox .....	191
Waterport.....	Orleans.....	William Cochran, jr.....	
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	P. S. Johnson .....	160
Watervale.....	Onondaga.....	William Ely.....	125
Water Valley.....	Erie.....	J. J. Culbertson.....	303
Waterville.....	Oneida.....	W. B. Stafford.....	90
Waterville Corners .....	Erie.....	Abner Wilson .....	290
Watervliet Centre.....	Albany.....	Lewis Morris.....	12
Watson.....	Lewis.....	Peter Kisley .....	140
Wawarsing.....	Ulster.....	John M. Jackson.....	82
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Webster.....	Monroe.....	William Corning.....	214
Weedsport.....	Cayuga.....	M. Henderson.....	155
Wegatchie.....	St. Lawrence.....	A. M. Church .....	
Wellington.....	Onondaga.....	L. Tyler .....	144
Wells.....	Hamilton.....	L. Brown .....	69
Wellsburgh.....	Chemung.....	R. C. Lockwood .....	
Well's Corners.....	Orange.....	James H. Anderson .....	115
Wellsville.....	Allegany.....	C. L. Farnham.....	272
West Addison.....	Steuben.....	R. Saunders .....	233
West Almond.....	Allegany.....	O. Sabin .....	255
West Bainbridge.....	Chenango.....	Thomas Nichols .....	
West Bergen.....	Genesee.....	Robert L. Traver .....	250

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany.
West Bloomfield.....	Ontario.....	S Peck.....	209
West Branch.....	Oneida,.....	James Mitchell.....	120
West Brookfield.....	Sullivan.....	Daniel Smith.....	118
West Butler.....	Wayne.....	Hiram Sears.....	180
West Burlington.....	Otsego.....	Truman Moss.....	86
Westbury.....	Wayne.....	E. E. Ingham.....	
West Camden.....	Oneida.....	A. W. Barnes.....	133
West Candor.....	Tioga.....	Ira Woodford.....	175
West Carlton.....	Orleans.....	George Hucks.....	262
West Cayuta.....	Chemung.....	Le Roy Wood.....	195
West Charlton.....	Saratoga.....	F. McMartin.....	33
West Chazy.....	Clinton.....	P. Lawrence.....	173
Westchester.....	Westchester.....	M. S. Arrow.....	150
West Clarksville.....	Allegany.....	Anson Corrigan.....	289
West Colesville.....	Broome.....	Justus Pickering.....	
West Concord.....	Erie.....	A. H. Ostrander.....	
West Conesus.....	Livingston.....	Joseph Huntington.....	234
West Constable.....	Franklin.....	William C. Gleason.....	221
West Davenport.....	Delaware.....	C. Miller.....	77
West Day.....	Saratoga.....	Thomas Frost.....	60
West Dresden.....	Yates.....	William Holden.....	190
West Dryden.....	Tompkins.....	R. Bryant.....	169
West Edmeston.....	Otsego.....	John Gaskin.....	90
West Ellery.....	Chautauque.....	Alonzo Filton.....	
Westerlo.....	Albany.....	G. R. Penney.....	22
Westernville.....	Oneida.....	Erastus Ely.....	109
West Exeter.....	Otsego.....	H. A. Matteson.....	81
West Falls.....	Erie.....	George H. Palmer.....	
West Farmington.....	Ontario.....	William Wood.....	201
West Farms.....	Westchester.....	Alexander Smith.....	237
Vest Fayette.....	Seneca.....	Samuel Gamble.....	182
Vestfield.....	Chautauque.....	William Sexton.....	342
Vestford.....	Otsego.....	George Skinner.....	68
Vest Fulton.....	Schoharie.....	Eli Settle.....	
Vest Gaines.....	Orleans.....	Harvey Noble, Jr.....	256
Vest Galway.....	Fulton.....	George Logan.....	
Vest Genesee.....	Allegany.....	Elias J. Moxson.....	293

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Miles from Albany.
West Gilboa.....	Schoharie....	E. Wood.....	
West Greece.....	Monroe.....	E. Walker.....	230
West Greenfield.....	Saratoga.....	C. W. Dake.....	36
West Greenwood.....	Steuben.....	William McClay.....	
West Groton.....	Tompkins, ..	C. Phelps.....	170
West Hadley.....	Saratoga.....	David Wait.....	
West Hebron.....	Washington..	L. B. Wilson.....	52
West Henrietta.....	Monroe.....	John M. Cutler.....	232
West Hills.....	Suffolk,.....	Ezra Oakley.....	180
West Hurley.....	Ulster.....	H. Jewell.....	65
West Junius.....	Seneca.....	J. S. Vandermark.....	
West Kill.....	Greene.....	C. Bushnell.....	59
West Laurens.....	Otsego.....	Anson Weatherby...	
West Lexington.....	Greene.....	Austin Chase.....	64
West Leyden.....	Lewis.....	R. T. Hough.....	129
West Lincklaen.....	Chenango.....	R. P. Turner.....	128
West Lowville.....	Lewis.....	John Windecker.....	141
West Martinsburgh..	Lewis.....	Jarvis Salmon.....	137
West Meredith.....	Delaware.....	Albert Stilson.....	83
West Milton.....	Saratoga.....	H. Crippen.....	31
West Monroe.....	Oswego.....	H. J. Jewell.....	140
Westmoreland.....	Oneida.....	Amos Barnes.....	103
West Moriah.....	Essex.....	Joshua E. Mather....	
West Newark.....	Tioga.....	E. Richardson.....	
West Niles.....	Cayuga.....	Cyrus Ellis.....	165
West Oneonta.....	Otsego.....	Allen Taber.....	83
West Perth.....	Fulton.....	John M. Benedict....	50
West Plattsburgh....	Clinton.....	N. A. Vaughan.....	168
West Point.....	Orange.....	Mrs. Mary Berard...	92
Westport.....	Essex.....	W. J. Cutting.....	
West Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence	Benjamin Lane.....	
West Rush.....	Monroe.....	D. E. Goodenow.....	221
West Sandlake.....	Rensselaer..	Jacob Boyce.....	14
West Schuylcr.....	Herkimer....	Ira Gordon.....	88
West Shandaken.....	Ulster.....	George Brown.....	
West Somers.....	Westchester.	Ebenezer Frost.....	116
West Somerset.....	Niagara.....	Marvin S. Hess.....	

Office.	County.	Postmaster	Miles from Albany.
Vest Stephentown....	Rensselaer ..	J. B. Coleman.....	30
Vest Stockholm .....	St. Lawrence	Loren Ashley.....	218
Vest Taghkanick....	Columbia ...	Robert A. Roraback..	40
Vest Theresa .....	Jefferson....	John Rappole.....	
Vesttown .....	Orange .....	H. C. Halsey .....	116
Vest Troupsburgh...	Steuben .....	N. M. Perry .....	236
Vest Troy .....	Albany .....	O. S. Brigham .....	6
Vest Union .....	Steuben .....	David Sherman.....	
Vest Vienna .....	Oneida .....	Silas Jewell .....	125
Vestville .....	Otsego.....	Nelson Beach .....	68
Vest Walworth .....	Wayne .....	S. L. Miller .....	215
Vest Webster .....	Monroe.....	S. C. Peet.....	
Vest Windsor.....	Broome.....	Lewis Riley.....	132
Vest Winfield.....	Herkimer...	Joseph M. Rose.....	78
Veathersfield .....	Wyoming...	Joel S. Smith .....	258
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Vheatland .....	Monroe.....	John Murdock.....	273
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White Creek .....	Washington	Dyer P. Sisson.....	43
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Whitlocksville .....	Westchester	W. M. Beyra .....	125
Whitney's Point .....	Broome.....	Samuel Stow .....	130
Whitney's Valley ....	Allegany....	Joseph Leonard .....	248
Villet .....	Cortland....	Chauncey Bean .....	134
Williams' Bridge ....	Westchester	B. Valentine.....	
Williamsburgh .....	Kings.....	O. Longworth .....	147
Williamson .....	Wayne .....	S. C. Moody.....	200
Williamstown .....	Oswego.....	Jacob Potts .....	139
Williamsville.....	Erie .....	Jairus S. Tefft.....	278
Willink .....	Erie.....	Joseph Riley .....	278

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Alban.
Willsboro' .....	Essex .....	Charles Selden .....	14
Willseyville .....	Tioga .....	Morgan a White .....	17
Wilmington .....	Essex .....	Elisha A. Adams .....	15
Wilmot .....	Herkimer .....	G. Hinkley .....	
Wilna .....	Jefferson .....	Charles Pierce .....	15
Wilson .....	Niagara .....	John C. Brown .....	19
Wilton .....	Saratoga .....	R. F. Buckbee .....	4
Windfall .....	Onondaga .....	David Preston .....	14
Windham .....	Greene .....	Abraham Parker .....	4
Windham Centre ....	Greene .....	Brewster Phelps .....	4
Windsor .....	Broome .....	J. Hull .....	127
Winfield .....	Herkimer .....	John L. Morgan .....	76
Wirt .....	Allegany .....	Joel B. Kenyon .....	
Wiscoy .....	Allegany .....	John Todd .....	
Wolcott .....	Wayne .....	J. Leavenworth .....	180
Woodbourne .....	Sullivan .....	M. T. Morss .....	103
Woodhull .....	Steuben .....	S. V. Lattimore .....	239
Woodstock .....	Ulster .....	S. A. De Forest .....	69
Woodville .....	Jefferson .....	M. A. Gray .....	169
Woodwardsville .....	Essex .....	John Reed .....	99
Worcester .....	Otsego .....	H. B. Waterman .....	57
Worthville .....	Jefferson .....	L. P. Gilbert .....	
Wright's Corners ....	Niagara .....	S. C. Wright .....	279
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Wurtsboro' .....	Sullivan .....	George Dorrence .....	97
Wynantskill .....	Rensselaer .....	Henry Frazee .....	10
Wyoming .....	Wyoming .....	L. W. Pray .....	248
Yapank .....	Suffolk .....	R. H. Gerard .....	
Yonkers .....	Westchester .....	Esther A. Bradford .....	133
Yates .....	Orleans .....	John Mead .....	266
Yatesville .....	Yates .....	B. Hobard .....	197
York .....	Livingston .....	James Frazer .....	238
Yorkshire .....	Cattaraugus .....	Solomon Lincoln .....	
Yorktown .....	Westchester .....	James H. Purdy .....	112
Yorkville .....	New-York .....	Charles Gaylor .....	
Youngstown .....	Niagara .....	Oliver Spencer .....	298
Zoar .....	Erie .....	J. Hill .....	291



## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEARS 1820, 1830 AND 1840.

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.
Maine, .....	298,335	390,955	501,703
New-Hampshire, .....	244,161	269,328	484,574
Vermont, .....	335,764	280,652	291,948
Massachusetts, .....	523,287	610,408	737,699
Rhode-Island, .....	83,059	97,199	108,830
Connecticut, .....	275,202	297,675	309,978
New-York, .....	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,420,921
New-Jersey, .....	277,575	320,223	373,306
Pennsylvania, .....	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033
Delaware, .....	72,749	76,748	78,085
Maryland, .....	407,350	447,040	469,232
Virginia, .....	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797
North-Carolina, .....	638,829	737,987	753,419
South-Carolina, .....	502,741	581,158	594,398
Georgia, .....	340,987	516,823	691,392
Alabama, .....	127,901	309,527	590,756
Mississippi, .....	75,448	126,621	375,651
Louisiana, .....	153,407	214,529	352,411
Tennessee, .....	422,813	681,904	829,210
Kentucky, .....	564,317	687,917	779,828
Ohio, .....	581,434	937,903	1,519,467
Indiana, .....	147,178	343,031	685,866
Illinois, .....	55,211	157,455	476,183
Missouri, .....	66,586	140,445	383,702
District of Columbia, ..	33,089	39,834	43,712
Michigan, .....	8,696	31,639	212,267
Arkansas, .....	14,273	30,388	97,574
Florida, .....	.....	34,730	54,477
Wisconsin, .....	.....	.....	30,945
Iowa, .....	.....	.....	43,112
	9,638,131	12,866,490	17,062,566

NAMES OF THE SPEAKERS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
From 1789 to 1850.

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*1st Congress.*—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 1st 1789, and served to March 3, 1791.

*2d Congress.*—JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 2, 1793.

*3d Congress.*—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from December 2, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.

*4th Congress and the 5th Congress.*—JONATHAN DAYTON, of New-Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.

*6th Congress.*—THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to the 3d March, 1801.

*7th, 8th and 9th Congresses.*—NATHANIEL MACON, of North-Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.

*10th and 11th Congresses.*—JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.

*12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d of March, 1821.

- 17th Congress.*—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.
- 18th Congress.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3, 1825.
- 19th Congress.*—JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New-York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827.
- 20th, 21st. 22d and 23d Congresses.*—ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834, and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses.*—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and Served from 7th of December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress.*—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3, 1841.
- 27th Congress* —JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3, 1843.
- 28th Congress*—JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3, 1845.
- 29th Congress*—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1845, to March 3, 1847.
- 30th Congress.*—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3, 1849.
- 31st Congress*—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to

LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF THE  
THIRTY - FIRST CONGRESS.  
1850.

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SENATE.

---

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President*.  
ASHBURY DICKENS, *Secretary*.

---

*Maine.*

Hanibal Hamlin,  
James W. Bradbury.

*New-Hampshire.*

John P. Hale,  
Moses Norris, Jr.

*Vermont.*

Samuel S. Phelps,  
William Upham.

*Massachusetts.*

Daniel Webster,  
John Davis.

*Rhode-Island.*

Albert C. Greene,  
John H. Clarke.

*Connecticut.*

Roger S. Baldwin,  
Truman Smith.

*New-York.*

Daniel S. Dickinson,  
William H. Seward.

*New-Jersey.*

William L. Dayton,  
Jacob W. Miller.

*Pennsylvania.*

Daniel Sturgeon,  
James Cooper.

*Delaware.*

John Wales,  
Presley Spruance.

*Maryland.*

Benjamin C. Howard,  
James A. Pearce.

*Virginia.*

James M. Mason,  
Robert M. T. Hunter.

*North Carolina.*

Willie P. Mangum,  
George E. Badger.

*South Carolina.*

John C. Calhoun,  
A. P. Butler.

*Georgia.*

John M. Berrien,  
William C. Dawson.

*Alabama.*

Jonathan Clemens,  
William R. King.

*Mississippi.*

Jefferson Davis,  
Henry S. Foote.

*Louisiana.*

Solomon U. Downs,  
Pierre Soule.

*Ohio.*

Thomas Corwin,  
Salmon P. Chase.

*Kentucky.*

Joseph R. Underwood,  
Henry Clay.

*Tennessee.*

Hopkins L. Turney,  
John Bell.

*Indiana.*

Jesse D. Bright,  
James Whitcomb.

*Illinois.*

Stephen A. Douglass,  
James Shields.

*Missouri.*

Thomas H. Benton,  
David R. Atchison.

*Arkansas.*

William K. Sebastian,  
Solon Borland.

*Michigan.*

Lewis Cass,  
Alpheus Felch.

*Florida.*

David L. Yulee,  
Jackson Morton.

*Texas.*

Thomas J. Rusk,  
Samuel Houston.

*Iowa.*

George W. Jones,  
Augustus C. Dodge.

*Wisconsin.*

Henry Dodge,  
Isaac P. Walker.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Speaker.*

*Maine,*

Thomas J. D. Fuller,  
Elbridge Gerry,  
Rufus K. Goodenow,  
Nathaniel S. Littlefield,

John Otis,  
Cullen Sawtelle,  
Charles Stetson.

*New-Hampshire.*

Harry Hibbard,  
Charles H. Peaselee,

Amos Tuck,  
James Wilson.

*Vermont.*

William Hebard,  
William Henry,

James Meacham,  
Lucius B. Peck.

*Massachusetts.*

Charles Allen,  
George Ashmun,  
James H. Duncan,  
Orrin Fowler,  
Joseph Grinnell,

Daniel P. King,  
Horace Mann,  
Julius Rockwell,  
Robert C. Winthrop.  
[One vacancy.]

*Rhode Island.*

Nathan F. Dixon,

George G. King.

*Connecticut.*

Walter Booth,  
Thomas B. Butler,

Chauncey F. Cleveland.  
Loren P. Waldo.

*New-York.*

Henry P. Alexander,  
George R. Andrews,  
David A. Bockee,

George Briggs,  
James Brooks,  
Henry Bennett,



Lorenzo Burrows,  
 Charles E. Clarke,  
 Harmon S. Conger,  
 William Duer,  
 Daniel Gott,  
 Herman D. Gould,  
 Ransom Halloway,  
 William T. Jackson,  
 John A. King,  
 Preston King,  
 Thomas McKissock,  
 Orasmus B. Matteson,  
 William Nelson,  
 J. Phillips Phoenix,

Harvey Putnam,  
 David Rumsey, Jr.,  
 Gideon Reynolds,  
 Elijah Risley,  
 Robert L. Rose,  
 William A. Sackett,  
 Abram. M. Schermerhorn,  
 John L. Schoolcraft,  
 Elbridge G. Spaulding,  
 Peter H. Sylvester,  
 John R. Thurman,  
 Walter Underhill,  
 Hiram Walden,  
 Hugh White.

*New-Jersey.*

Andrew K. Hay,  
 Isaac Wildrick,  
 John Van Dyke,

William A. Newell,  
 James G. King.

*Pennsylvania.*

Chester Butler,  
 Joseph Casey,  
 Samuel Calvin,  
 Joseph R. Chandler,  
 Milo M. Dimmick,  
 Jesse C. Dickey,  
 John Freedley,  
 Alfred Gilmore,  
 Moses Hampton,  
 John W. Howe,  
 Lewis C. Levin,  
 James X. McLanahan,

Job Mann,  
 Henry D. Moore,  
 Henry Nes,  
 Andrew J. Ogle,  
 Charles W. Pitman,  
 Robert R. Reed,  
 John Robbins, jr.,  
 Thomas Ross,  
 Thaddeus Stevens,  
 William Strong,  
 James Thompson,  
 David Wilmot.

*Delaware.*—John W. Houston.

*Maryland.*

Richard I. Bowie,  
 Alexander Evans,  
 Edward Hammond,

William T. Hamilton,  
 John B. Kerr,  
 Robert M. McLane

*Virginia.*

Thomas H. Averett,  
 Thomas H. Bayly,  
 James M. H. Beale,  
 Thomas S. Bocock,  
 Henry A. Edmonson,  
 Thomas S. Haymond,  
 Alexander R. Holliday,  
 James McDowell,

Fayette M'Mullin,  
 Richard K. Meade,  
 John S. Milson,  
 Jeremiah Morton,  
 Richard Parker,  
 Paulus Powell,  
 James A. Seddon.

*North Carolina.*

William S. Ashe,  
 Joseph P. Caldwell,  
 Thomas L. Clingman,  
 John R. J. Daniel,  
 Edmund Deberry,

David Outlaw,  
 Augustine H. Shepherd,  
 Edward Stanly,  
 Abraham W. Venable.

*South Carolina.*

Armistead Burt,  
 William F. Colcock,  
 Isaac E. Holmes,  
 John McQueen,

James L. Orr,  
 Daniel Wallace,  
 Joseph A. Woodward.

*Georgia.*

Howell Cobb,  
 Hugh A. Haralson,  
 Thomas C. Hackett  
 Thomas Butler King,

Allen F. Owen,  
 Alexander H. Stephens,  
 Robert Toombs,  
 Marshall J. Welborn.

*Alabama.*

William J. Alston,  
 Franklin W. Bowdon,  
 Williamson R. W. Cobb,  
 Samson W. Harris,

Henry W. Hilliard,  
 David Hubbard,  
 Samuel W. Inge.

*Mississippi.*

Albert G. Brown,  
 Winfield S. Featherston,

William McWillie,  
 Jacob Thompson.

*Louisiana.*

Charles M. Conrad,  
 John H. Harmonson,

Emile La Sère,  
 Isaac E. Morse.

*Ohio.*

Lewis D. Campbell,  
Joseph Cable,  
David K. Carter,  
Moses B. Corwin,  
John Crowell,  
David T. Disney,  
Nathan Evans,  
Joshua R. Giddings,  
Moses Hoagland,  
William F. Hunter,  
John K. Miller,

Jonathan D. Morris,  
Edson B. Olds,  
Emery D. Potter,  
Joseph M. Root,  
Robert C. Schenck,  
Charles Sweetzer,  
John L. Taylor,  
Samuel F. Vinton,  
William A. Whittlesey,  
Amos E. Wood.

*Kentucky.*

Linn Boyd,  
Daniel Breck,  
George A. Caldwell,  
James L. Johnson,  
Finis E. McLean,

Humphrey Marshall,  
John C. Mason,  
Charles S. Morehead,  
Richard H. Stanton,  
John B. Thompson.

*Tennessee.*

Josiah M. Anderson,  
Andrew Ewing,  
Meredith P. Gentry,  
Isham G. Harris,  
Andrew Johnson,  
George W. Jones,

John H. Savage,  
Frederick P. Stanton,  
James H. Thomas,  
Albert G. Watkins,  
Christopher H. Williams.

*Indiana.*

Nathaniel Albertson,  
William J. Brown,  
Cyrus L. Dunham,  
Graham N. Fitch,  
Willis A. Gorman,

Andrew J. Harlan,  
George W. Julian,  
Joseph E. McDonald,  
Edward W. McGaughey,  
John L. Robinson.

*Illinois.*

Edward D. Baker,  
William H. Bissell,  
Thomas L. Harris,  
John A. McClernand,

William A. Richardson,  
John Wentworth,  
Thomas R. Young.

*Missouri.*

William V. N. Bay,  
James B. Bowlin,  
James S. Green,

Willard P. Hall,  
John S. Phelps.

*Arkansas.*—Robert W. Johnson.

*Michigan.*

Kinsley S. Bingham,  
Alexander W. Buel,

William Sprague.

*Florida.*—E. Carrington Cabell.

*Texas.*

David S. Kaufman,

Volney E. Howard.

*Iowa.*

William Thompson,

Shepherd Leffler.

*Wisconsin.*

Orasmus Cole,  
Charles Durkee,

James D. Doty.

## DELEGATES.

*Minnesota.*—Henry H. Sibley.

*Oregon.*—S. R. Thurston.

# OFFICERS OF STATE.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—1850.

### SENATORS.

District Number One,-----	WILLIAM HORACE BROWN.
District Number Two,-----	JOHN A. CROSS.
District Number Three,-----	RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.
District Number Four,-----	CLARKSON CROLIUS.
District Number Five,-----	JAMES W. BEEKMAN.
District Number Six,-----	EDWIN D. MORGAN.
District Number Seven,-----	BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.
District Number Eight,-----	JOHN SNYDER.
District Number Nine,-----	JAMES C. CURTIS.
District Number Ten,-----	MARIUS SCHOONMAKER.
District Number Eleven,-----	STEPHEN H. JOHNSON.
District Number Twelve,-----	THOMAS B. CARROLL.
District Number Thirteen,-----	JAMES M. COOK.
District Number Fourteen,-----	THOMAS CROOK.
District Number Fifteen,-----	WILLIAM A. DART.
District Number Sixteen,-----	GEORGE H. FOX.
District Number Seventeen,-----	SIDNEY TUTTLE.
District Number Eighteen,-----	JOHN NOYES.
District Number Nineteen,-----	CHARLES A. MANN.
District Number Twenty,-----	ASAHEL C. STONE.
District Number Twenty-one,-----	ALANSON SKINNER.
District Number Twenty-two,-----	GEORGE GEDDES.
District Number Twenty-three,-----	LEVI DIMMICK.
District Number Twenty-four,-----	WILLIAM BEACH.
District Number Twenty-five,-----	HENRY B. STANTON.
District Number Twenty-six,-----	GEORGE B. GUINNIP.
District Number Twenty-seven,-----	SAMUEL MILLER.
District Number Twenty-eight,-----	ALONZO S. UPHAM.
District Number Twenty-nine,-----	CHARLES COLT.
District Number Thirty,-----	CHARLES D. ROBINSON.
District Number Thirty-one,-----	GEORGE R. BABCOCK.
District Number Thirty-two,-----	ROBERT OWEN, Junior.

## NAMES OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Elected in November, 1849, with the Counties and Assembly  
Districts in which elected.

County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Albany, .....	Cornelius Vanderzee, .....	1
	Joel B. Nott, .....	2
	Robert H. Pruyn, .....	3
	William S. Shepherd, .....	4
Allegany, .....	Anthony T. Wood, .....	1
	Joseph Corey, .....	2
Broome, .....	Edward Y. Park, .....	
Cattaraugus, .....	Frederick S. Martin, .....	1
	Horace C. Young, .....	2
Cayuga, .....	Hiram Koon, .....	1
	John Richardson, .....	2
	Ashbel Avery, .....	3
Chautauque, .....	John P. Hall, .....	1
	Samuel Barrett, .....	2
Chemung, .....	Philo Jones, .....	
Chenango, .....	Isaac L. F. Cushman, .....	1
	Rufus Chandler, .....	2
Clinton, .....	Groton T. Thomas, .....	
Columbia, .....	Philip G. Lasher, .....	1
	John H. Overhiser, .....	2



County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Cortland, .....	Lewis Kingsley, .....	
Delaware, .....	George H. Winsor, .....	1
	Richard Morse, .....	2
Dutchess, .....	Charles Robinson, .....	1
	Miner C. Story, .....	2
	Stephen Haight, .....	3
Erie, .....	Orlando Allen, .....	1
	Elijah Ford, .....	2
	Ira E. Irish, .....	3
	Joseph Candee, .....	4
Essex, .....	George W. Goff, .....	
Franklin, .....	William A. Wheeler, .....	
Fulton and Hamilton, ..	Cyrus H. Brownell, .....	
Genesee, .....	John C. Gardner, .....	1
	Martin C. Ward, .....	2
Greene, .....	Alonzo Green, .....	1
	Theodore L. Prevost, .....	2
Herkimer, .....	Asa Vickery, .....	1
	Humphrey G. Root, .....	2
Jefferson, .....	John Winslow, .....	1
	Joel Haworth, .....	2
	Alfred Fox, .....	3
Kings, .....	Joseph A. Yard, .....	1
	Edward S. W. Fiske, .....	2
	John H. Baker, .....	3

County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Lewis, .....	John Newkirk, .....	
Livingston, .....	Alexander H. McLean, .....	1
	Philip Woodruff, .....	2
Madison, .....	John Clark, .....	1
	Thomas O. Bishop, .....	2
Monroe, .....	M. Day Hicks, .....	1
	L. Ward Smith, .....	2
	Elisha Harmon, .....	3
Montgomery, .....	Samuel G. Green, .....	1
	Charles Hubbs, .....	2
New-York, .....	John H. White, .....	1
	James Bowen, .....	2
	Henry J. Allen, .....	3
	Abram Wakeman, .....	4
	Thomas Truslon, .....	5
	Jonathan W. Allen, .....	6
	Henry J. Raymond, .....	7
	Benjamin W. Bradford, .....	8
	Jeremiah V. D. Fowler, .....	9
	James Monroe, .....	10
	Gilbert C. Deane, .....	11
	Abraham B. Davis, .....	12
	Joseph B. Varnum, .....	13
	George G. Waters, .....	14
	John J. Townsend, .....	15
	Albert Gilbert, .....	16
Niagara, .....	George W. Jermain, .....	1
	James Van Horn, Jr., .....	2

County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Oneida, .....	William J. Bacon, .....	1
	Ralph McIntosh, .....	2
	Robert Frazier, .....	3
	Luther Leland, .....	4
Onondaga, .....	James Little, .....	1
	Benjamin J. Cowles, .....	2
	Elias W. Leavenworth, .....	3
	Harvey G. Andrews, .....	4
Ontario, .....	John L. Dox, .....	1
	Josiah Porter, .....	2
Orange, .....	William Graham, .....	1
	Albert G. Owen, .....	2
	Daniel Fullerton, .....	3
Orleans, .....	Silas M. Burroughs, .....	
Oswego, .....	William Lewis, .....	1
	Luke D. Smith, .....	2
Otsego, .....	Amon C. Parshall, .....	1
	Joseph Peck, .....	2
	Edward Pratt, .....	3
Putnam, .....	William Bowne, .....	
Queens, .....	John S. Snedeker, .....	
Rensselaer, .....	George Lesley, .....	1
	Edward P. Pickett, .....	2
	Lansing Sheldon, .....	3
Richmond, .....	Benjamin P. Prall, .....	

County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Rockland,.....	Brewster J. Allison,.....	
St. Lawrence,.....	Harlon Godard,.....	1
	John Horton,.....	2
	Noble S. Elderkin,.....	3
Saratoga,.....	James Noxon,.....	1
	Frederick J. Wing.....	2
Schenectady,.....	James Allen,.....	1
Schoharie,.....	Daniel D. Dodge,.....	1
	John Avery,.....	2
Seneca,.....	Alfred Bolton,.....	
Steuben,.....	Edwin F. Church,.....	1
	Ferrel C. Dininny,.....	2
	James Alley,.....	3
Suffolk,.....	David Pearson,.....	1
	Walter Scudder,.....	2
Sullivan,.....	James T. Bush,.....	
Tioga,.....	Isaac Lott,.....	
Tompkins,.....	Henry Brewer,.....	1
	Elias W. Cady,.....	2
Ulster,.....	Milton Sheldon,.....	1
	John P. Davis,.....	2
Warren,.....	Cyrus Burnham,.....	

County.	Name.	Assembly District.
Washington, .....	David Sill, .....	1
	Calvin Pease, .....	2
Wayne, .....	James M. Willson, .....	1
	Elihu Durfee, .....	2
Westchester, .....	William H. Robertson, .....	1
	Jesse Lyon, .....	2
Wyoming, .....	James Sprague, .....	
Yates, .....	Melatiah H. Lawrence, .....	

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—1850.

## JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, CLASSIFIED.

		<i>Salary</i>
Class No. 1.	Greene C. Bronson,.....	\$2,500
" 2.	Charles H. Ruggles,.....	2,500
" 3.	Addison Gardiner,.....	2,500
" 4.	Freeborn G. Jewett,.....	2,500

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLASSIFIED.

*First Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	Elisha P. Hurlbut,.....	2,500
" 2.	John W. Edmonds,.....	2,500
" 3.	Henry P. Edwards,.....	2,500
" 4.	William Mitchell,.....	2,500

*Second Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	William T. McCoun,.....	2,500
" 2.	Nathan B. Morse,.....	2,500
" 3.	Seward Barculo,.....	2,500
" 4.	John W. Brown,.....	2,500

*Third Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	Ira Harris,.....	2,500
" 2.	Malbone Watson,.....	2,500
" 3.	Amasa J. Parker,.....	2,500
" 4.	William B. Wright,.....	2,500

*Fourth Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	Alonzo C. Paige,.....	2,500
" 2.	John Willard,.....	2,500
" 3.	Augustus C. Hand,.....	2,500
" 4.	Daniel Cady,.....	2,500

*Fifth Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	Daniel Pratt,.....	2,500
" 2.	Philo Gridley,.....	2,500
" 3.	William F. Allen,.....	2,500
" 4.	Frederick W. Hubbard,.....	2,500



*Sixth Judicial District.**Salary.*

Class No. 1.	Hiram Gray,.....	\$2,500
" 2.	Charles Mason,.....	2,500
" 3.	[Vacant.].....	
" 4.	William H. Shankland,.....	2,500

*Seventh Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	John Maynard, .....	2,500
" 2.	Henry Welles,.....	2,500
" 3.	Samuel L. Selden,.....	2,500
" 4.	Thomas A. Johnson, .....	2,500

*Eighth Judicial District.*

Class No. 1.	James Mullett,.....	2,500
" 2.	Seth E. Sill, .....	2,500
" 3.	Richard P. Marvin,.....	2,500
" 4.	James G. Hoyt,.....	2,500

George P. Comstock, *State Reporter*,..... 2,000Charles S. Benton, *Clerk of the Court of Appeals*,..... 2,000Nathan Howard, *Deputy Clerk*,..... 1,200*Commissioners of the Code.*

Seth C. Hawley, .....

2,000

[Two vacancies.]

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—1850.

	Salary.
Hamilton Fish, <i>Governor</i> , .....	\$4,000
George W. Patterson, <i>Lieutenant Governor</i> , ..\$6 for each day's attendance.	
Christopher Morgan, <i>Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools</i> , .....	2,500
Washington Hunt, <i>Comptroller</i> , .....	2,500
Alvah Hunt, <i>Treasurer</i> , .....	1,500
Levi S. Chatfield, <i>Attorney General</i> , .....	2,000
Hezeiah C. Seymour, <i>State Engineer and Surveyor</i> , .....	2,500
Samuel Stevens, <i>Adjutant-General</i> , .....	1,000
John Stewart, <i>Commissary-General</i> , .....	700
Lewis Benedict, jr., <i>Judge Advocate General</i> , .....	150

## Canal Commissioners.

Jacob Hinds,.....To hold 1 year, .....	1,700
Charles Cook,....." 2 " .....	1,700
Frederick Follett,...." 3 " .....	1,700

## Inspectors of State Prisons,

David D. Spencer, .To hold 1 year, .....	1,600
Alexander H. Wells, " 2 " .....	1,600
Darius Clark,....." 3 " .....	1,600

## Canal Appraisers.

David H. Abell,	} \$4 per day and five cents per mile each for travel.
Elihu L. Phillips,	
Gideon Hand,	

Alexander G. Johnson, <i>Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office</i> , .....	1,500
Philip Phelps, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i> , .....	1,500
Francis H. Ruggles, <i>Auditor of the Canal Department</i> , .....	1,500
Samuel S. Randall, <i>Dep. Sup. of Common Schools</i> , .....	1,000
Charles C. Clarke, <i>Deputy Treasurer</i> , .....	1,300
Alfred B. Street, <i>State Librarian</i> , .....	700
Elisha W. Skinner, <i>Assistant Librarian</i> , .....	500
Robert H. Morris, <i>Private Secretary of the Governor</i> , .....	600
Jacob Springsteed, <i>Messenger of the Governor</i> , \$3 per day.	

*Commissioners of the Land Office.*

The Lieutenant Governor,  
 Speaker of the Assembly,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Comptroller,  
 Treasurer,  
 Attorney-General and  
 State Engineer and Surveyor,

*Commissioners of the Canal Fund.*

The Lieutenant Governor,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Comptroller,  
 Treasurer and  
 Attorney-General.

*Canal Board.*

The Lieutenant-Governor,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Comptroller,  
 Treasurer,  
 Attorney-General,  
 State Engineer and Surveyor, and the  
 Canal Commissioners.

*Trustees of the State Library.*

The Regents of the University are the Trustees, pursuant to Chap. 255, Laws of 1844.

*Trustees of the Capitol.*

The Governor,  
 Lieutenant-Governor,  
 Speaker of the Assembly,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Comptroller and  
 Attorney-General.

*Trustees of the New State Hall.*

The Governor,  
 Lieutenant-Governor,  
 Speaker of the Assembly,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Comptroller, and  
 Attorney-General.

*Regents of the University, with the dates of their appointment.*

	The Governor, <i>ex-officio</i> .
	The Lieutenant-Governor, <i>ex-officio</i> .
	The Secretary of State, <i>ex-officio</i> .
1825, January 12,	John Greig,
1826, January 26,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
1829, March 31,	Gerrit Y. Lansing,
1829, March 31,	John K. Paige,
1833, March 23,	Erastus Corning,
1833, April 4,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
1834, April 17,	John L. Graham,
1835, April 8,	John McLean,
1842, February 1,	Gideon Hawley,
1842, March 25,	David Buel,
1844, May 4,	James S. Wadsworth,
1844, May 4,	John V. L. Pruyn,
1845, May 10,	Jabez D. Hammond,
1846, February 2,	John L. O'Sullivan,
1846, February 2,	Robert Campbell,
1847, May 6,	Samuel Luckey,
1847, Sept. 22,	Robert G. Rankin,
1849, February 6,	Philip S. Van Rensselaer.

*Officers of the Board.*

Gerrit Y. Lansing, *Chancellor*.  
 John Greig, *Vice-Chancellor*.  
 T. Romeyn Beck, *Secretary*.

## CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

*Comptroller's Office.*

	<i>Salaries.</i>
Peter Keyser, Book-keeper,.....	\$1,000
Isaac Carpenter,.....	900
Edgar A. Barber,.....	700
Daniel W. Mills,.....	700
Arthur T. Mills,.....	700
John B. Lawyer,.....	700
William H. Andrews,.....	700
George A. Bagley,.....	700
John Hancock,.....	600
Henry R. Cone, .....	600

*Free Banking Department.*

D. B. St. John, Chief Register,.....	1,500
Edward Hand,.....	800
Samuel Moffat,.....	800
James Nichols,.....	800

*Incorporated Banking Department.*

Alexander H. Dennis,.....	1,000
Thomas McMullen,.....	1,000
Howard Boyd,.....	800
George Cuyler,.....	800

*Secretary of State's Office.*

Morgan L. Schermerhorn,.....	800
James Redfield, (Department of Common Schools,).....	800

*State Engineer and Surveyor's Office.*

Bernard S. Van Rensselaer,.....	750
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*Attorney-General's Office.*

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*Adjutant-General's Office.*

Abraham Van Vechten,.....	800
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*Treasurer's Office.*

Hector H. Crane,.....	\$600
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*Clerk of the Court of Appeals' Office.*

Allen W. Eaton,.....	900
Joseph G. Curtis,.....	800
Evans Humphrey,.....	750
Joseph Yates,.....	540
Ambrose S. Cassidy,.....	500

*Canal Department.*

Edward James, acting Auditor and Book-keeper,	1,250
William McGourky,.....	1,000
Frederick W. Huxford,.....	900
John Atwood,.....	800
Norton T. Raynsford,.....	700
William H. Haskell, .....	500



# NAMES OF SPEAKERS

Of the Assembly of the State of New-York,

FROM 1777 TO 1850.

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
1	Walter Livingston,.....	September 10, 1777
2	Walter Livingston,.....	October 13, 1778
3	Evert Bancker,.....	August 18, 1779
4	Evert Bancker,.....	September 7, 1780
5	Evert Bancker,.....	October 24, 1781
6	Evert Bancker,.....	July 11, 1782
7	John Hathorn,.....	January 21, 1784
8	John Hathorn,.....	October 15, 1784
9	John Lansing, Jr.,.....	January 13, 1786
10	Richard Varick, .....	January 12, 1787
11	Richard Varick, .....	January 9, 1788
12	John Lansing, Jr.,.....	December 11, 1788
13	Gulian Ver Planck,.....	July 6, 1789
14	John Watts, .....	January 5, 1791
15	John Watts, .....	January 4, 1792
16	John Watts, .....	November 6, 1792
17	James Watson, .....	January 7, 1794
18	William North, .....	January 6, 1795
19	William North, .....	January 6, 1796
20	Gulian Ver Planck,.....	November 1, 1796
21	Dirck Ten Broeck,.....	January 2, 1798
22	Dirck Ten Broeck,.....	August 9, 1798
23	Dirck Ten Broeck,.....	January 28, 1800
24	Samuel Osgood,.....	November 4, 1800
25	Thomas Storm,.....	January 26, 1802
26	Thomas Storm,.....	January 25, 1803

Session.	Name.	When Elected.	
27	Alexander Sheldon, .....	January	31, 1804
28	Alexander Sheldon, .....	November	6, 1804
29	Alexander Sheldon, .....	January	28, 1806
30	Andrew McCord, .....	January	27, 1807
31	Alexander Sheldon, .....	January	26, 1808
32	James W. Wilkin, .....	November	1, 1808
33	William North, .....	January	30, 1810
34	Nathan Sanford, .....	January	29, 1811
35	Alexander Sheldon, .....	January	28, 1812
36	Jacob Rutzen Van Rensselaer, ..	November	3, 1812
37	James Emott, .....	January	25, 1814
38	Samuel Young, .....	September	26, 1814
39	Daniel Cruger, .....	January	13, 1816
40	David Woods, .....	November	5, 1816
41	David Woods, .....	January	27, 1818
42	William A. Duer, .....	January	5, 1819
43	John C. Spencer, .....	January	4, 1820
44	Peter Sharpe, .....	November	7, 1820
45	Samuel B. Romaine, .....	January	1, 1822
46	Peter R. Livingston, .....	do	27, 1823
47	Richard Goodell, .....	do	6, 1824
48	Clarkson Crolus, .....	do	4, 1825
49	Samuel Young, .....	do	3, 1826
50	Erastus Root, .....	do	2, 1827
51	Erastus Root, .....	do	1, 1828
52	Peter Robinson, .....	do	5, 1829
53	Erastus Root, .....	do	5, 1830
54	George R. Davis, .....	do	4, 1831
55	Charles L. Livingston, .....	do	3, 1832
56	Charles L. Livingston, .....	do	1, 1833
57	William Baker, .....	do	7, 1834
58	Charles Humphrey, .....	do	5, 1835
59	Charles Humphrey, .....	do	5, 1836
60	Edward Livingston, .....	do	3, 1837
61	Luther Bradish, .....	do	2, 1838
62	George W. Patterson, .....	do	1, 1839
63	George W. Patterson, .....	do	7, 1840

Session.	Name.	When Elected.	
64	Peter B. Porter, Jr.,.....	January	5, 1841
65	Levi S. Chatfield,.....	do	4, 1842
66	George R. Davis,.....	do	3, 1843
67	Elisha Litchfield, .....	do	2, 1844
68	Horatio Seymour,.....	do	7, 1845
69	William Crain, .....	do	6, 1846
70	Willam C. Hasbrouck,.....	do	6, 1847
71	Amos K. Hadley,.....	do	4, 1848
72	Amos K. Hadley,.....	do	2, 1849
73	Noble S. Elderkin,.....	do	1, 1850

LIST OF  
SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF N. YORK.  
1850.

COUNTIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.	RESIDENCE.
Albany .....	William Beardsley,.....	Robert S. Lay,.....	Albany.
Allegany .....	Joab B. Hughes,.....	John J. Rockafeller,.....	Angelica.
Broome .....	William Cook,.....	Erasmus D. Robinson,....	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus .....	Addison Crowley,.....	James G. Johnson,.....	Ellicottville.
Cayuga .....	Joseph P. Swift,.....	Ebenezer B. Cobb,.....	Auburn.
Chautauque .....	Noah D. Snow,.....	Orson Stiles,.....	Mayville.
Chemung .....	William T. Reader,.....	Albert F. Babcock,.....	Elmira.
Chenango .....	Levi H. Case,.....	Nelson Pellet,.....	Norwich.
Clinton .....	Harvey Bromley,.....	Charles H. Jones,.....	Plattsburgh.
Columbia .....	Abraham F. Miller,.....	John R. Currie,.....	Hudson.
Cortland .....	James C. Pomeroy,.....	Rufus A. Reed,.....	Cortland Village.
Delaware .....	Daniel Rowland,.....	William McClaughry,....	Delhi.
Dutchess .....	Alonzo H. Morey,.....	Joseph T. Adriance,.....	Poughkeepsie.
Erie .....	Leroy Farnham,.....	Wells Brooks,.....	Buffalo.
Essex .....	Aaron B. Mack,.....	George S. Nicholson,.....	Elizabethtown.
Franklin .....	Rufus R. Stephens,.....	Samuel C. F. Thorndike,...	Malone.
Fulton .....	Daniel Potter,.....	Stephen Wait,.....	Johnstown.
Genesee .....	Henry Monell,.....	Merrill G. Soper,.....	Batavia.
Greene .....	George W. Hallcott,.....	Jacob Van Orden,.....	Catskill.
Hamilton .....	Robert G. Ostrander,.....	John C. Holmes,.....	Sageville.
Herkimer .....	Daniel Hawse,.....	Standish Barry,.....	Herkimer.

Jefferson.....	Rufus Herrick,.....	Isaac Munson,.....	Watertown.
Kings .....	Andrew Hodges,.....	Francis B. Stryker, .....	Brooklyn.
Lewis .....	Aaron Parsons, jr.,.....	Harrison Barnes,.....	Martinsburgh.
Livingston .....	Harvey Hill, .....	Israel D. Root,.....	Geneseo.
Madison .....	Francis F. Stevens,.....	Lorenzo D. Dana,.....	Morrisville.
Monroe .....	Octavius P. Chamberlin,.....	John T. Lacy,.....	Rochester.
Montgomery .....	Barney Becker,.....	John W. Vanderveer,.....	Fonda.
New-York.....	Thomas Caruley,.....	George W. Riblet, .....	New-York.
Niagara.....	Alvah Hill,.....	George W. Gage, .....	Lockport.
Oneida .....	John R. Jones,.....	Alexander Rae, .....	Utica.
Onondaga .....	William L. Gardner,.....	Rufus Cossit,.....	Syracuse.
Ontario .....	William H. Lampert,.....	Reuben Murray,.....	Canandaigua.
Orange .....	John Van Etten, jr.,.....	Nathan Westcott, .....	Goshen.
Orleans .....	Austin Day, .....	Dan H. Cole,.....	Albion.
Oswego.....	Norman Rowe,.....	Philander Rathbun, .....	Oswego.
Otsego.....	Jonas Platner, jr.,.....	Samuel North,.....	Cooperstown.
Putnam.....	James J. Smalley,.....	Reuben D. Barnum,.....	Carmel.
Queens .....	Robert S. Seabury,.....	John C. Smith, .....	Jamaica.
Rensselaer .....	Abram Witbeck,.....	Ambrose H. Sheldon,.....	Troy.
Richmond.....	Israel O. Disosway,.....	Joshua Mersereau, jr.,.....	Richmond.
Rockland .....	Hageman Onderdonk,.....	Isaac A. Blanvelt,.....	Clarkstown.
St. Lawrence .....	Henry Barber, .....	George S. Winslow,.....	Canton.
Saratoga .....	Robert Gardiner, .....	James W. Horton,.....	Ballston.
Schenectady .....	John F. Clute,.....	David P. Forrest,.....	Schenectady.
Schoharie.....	Treat Durand,.....	Loring Andrews,.....	Schoharie.
Seneca .....	Aaron R. Wheeler,.....	Ebenezer Ingalls,.....	Waterloo.
Steuben .....	Oliver Allen, .....	Paul C. Cook,.....	Bath.
Suffolk .....	John Clark, 3d,.....	Benj. T. Hutchinson,.....	Suffolk C. H.
Sullivan .....	James S. Wells,.....	Gad Wales,.....	Monticello.

LIST OF SHERIFFS AND CLERKS—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.	RESIDENCE.
Tioga.....	Nathan H. Woodford, .....	Moses Stevens, .....	Owego.
Tompkins.....	Charles C. Howell, .....	Horace Mack, .....	Ithaca.
Ulster .....	Jacob J. Singer, .....	John D. L. Montanye, .....	Kingston.
Warren.....	Luther Brown, .....	Thomas Archibald, .....	Caldwell.
Washington ...	William A. Russell, Salem,	Daniel Shipherd, .....	Argyle.
Wayne .....	Chester A. Ward, .....	Alexander B. Williams, ...	Lyons.
Westchester...	Benjamin D. Miller, .....	Robert R. Oakley, .....	White Plains.
Wyoming.....	Timothy H. Buxton, .....	Ransom B. Crippen, .....	Warsaw.
Yates.....	George Wagner, .....	Alfred Reed, .....	Penn-Yan.



## FUNDS OF THE STATE.

### GENERAL FUND DEBT.

#### *State Stock.*

Am't issued for the Astor debt, 5 per cent,	\$561,500	00
Amount issued for loans from the specific funds, per chap. 438, laws of 1847, 5 per cent, .....	348,107	00
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent,	315,700	00
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, 5 per cent,	200,000	00
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, viz:		
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, .....	\$300,000	
$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, .....	1,600,000	
6 per cent, .....	1,100,000	
	<u>3,000,000</u>	00
Amount issued for a loan from the School Fund, for the erection of the New-York Arsenal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, .....	15,000	00
Amount issued for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, per chap. 208, laws of 1848, 6 per cent, .....	6,000	00
	<u>4,446,307</u>	00

#### *Comptroller's Bonds.*

Amount issued for loans to the Treasury from the specific funds, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent, .....	\$943,691	45
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Carried forward, .....	\$	\$
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Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
Amount issued for loans to the Treasury from individuals, &c., 6 per cent,....	477,000	00
Amount issued for a loan from the School Fund, for the erection of the New- York Arsenal, 5½ per cent,.....	15,000	00
Amount issued per chap. 225, laws of 1849, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, 6 per cent,.....	385,000	00
	<hr/>	1,820,691 45

*Indian Annuities.*

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent, to pro- duce the sum of \$7,361.69 annually, payable to sundry Indian tribes, for annuities,.....	122,694	87
	<hr/>	\$6,389,693 32

## CANAL DEBT.

Erie Canal Enlargement,.....	\$8,127,386	94
Chemung Canal,.....	509,452	34
Crooked Lake Canal,.....	120,000	00
Chenango Canal, .....	51,362	00
Black River Canal,.....	1,208,011	35
Genesee Valley Canal,.....	3,084,623	38
Oneida Lake Canal,.....	50,000	00
Oneida River Improvement, .....	59,843	56
For deficiencies under the Constitution, .....	3,153,844	10
For extraordinary repairs, &c., do....	50,000	00
	<hr/>	16,414,523 67

Aggregate amount of the State debt, Sept. 30, 1849, \$22,804,216 99

## CONTINGENT DEBT.

Amount of State Stock issued and loaned to the following Companies, viz :

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, .....	\$300,869	44
Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company.....	200,000	00
Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company,.....	200,000	00
Tonawanda Railroad Company,.....	100,000	00
Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company,.....	150,000	00
Long Island Railroad Company,.....	100,000	00
Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company,.....	100,000	00
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company,	70,000	00

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\$1,220,809 44

Comptroller's bonds issued to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, the payment of which has been assumed by Union College, .....	13,036	16
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\$1,233,905 60

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## GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

Amount received into the Treasury, on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849,.....	\$968,122	16
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for interest on moneys advanced from the Treasury to meet the demands on said fund,.....	7,060	53
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands received during the year, belonging to the General Fund, and transferred to the School Fund,	17,269	00
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1849,.....	148	73
Amount of warrants erroneously drawn on the Treasury, and cancelled,.....	87	58
Carried forward, .....	\$992,688	00

Brought forward,.....	\$992,688 00
Deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund, on the 30th Sept., 1848,.....	\$37,092 72
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, on account of the General Fund, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1849,.....	827,293 39
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury, during the last fiscal year of said funds, viz.:—School Fund,.....	\$11,666 85
Bank Fund,.....	1,535 90
U. S. Deposit Fund, 1,732 35	
	<hr/> 14,935 10
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1848,.....	87 57
	<hr/> 879,408 78
Surplus revenue on the 30th Sept., 1849,.....	<u><u>\$113,279 22</u></u>

#### GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in six per cent stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,.....	\$116,666 66
Amount due the General Fund Revenue for advances from the Treasury to meet the demands upon the Sinking Fund,.....	104,178 16
	<hr/>
Amount of the Fund on the 30th September, 1849,..	<u><u>\$12,488 50</u></u>

#### COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

##### *Capital.*

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Bonds for lands,.....	\$703,438 29
Bonds for loans,.....	246,131 75
	<hr/>
Carried forward, .....	\$949,570 04

Brought forward, .....	\$949,570 04
Loan of 1792, .....	89,893 50
Loan of 1808, .....	191,588 32
Loan of 1840, .....	13,200 00
State Stock, .....	228,200 96
Comptroller's Bonds, .....	656,445 49
Bank Stock, .....	50,000 00
Money in the Treasury, .....	64,665 05

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\$2,243,563 36

*Revenue.*

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1848, .....	\$122,265 41	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....	108,236 91	
Amount received for appropriation from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, .....	165,000 00	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury, .....	11,666 85	
		407,169 17
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....		244,407 14
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1849, .....		\$162,762 03

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LITERATURE FUND.

*Capital.*

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State Stock, .....	\$148,743 00
Comptroller's Bonds, .....	64,700 00
Insurance Stock, .....	6,000 00
Bank Stock, .....	43,460 00
Money in the Treasury, .....	3,063 78
	\$265,966 7

*Revenue.*

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1848, .....	\$19,855 64	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....	17,089 96	
Amount received for appropriation from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, .....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	61,945 60
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....		43,436 64
		<hr/>
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1849, .....		<u>\$18,508 96</u>

## UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

*Capital.*

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Loans on mortgage in the several counties, .....	\$3,383,745 69
State Stock, .....	143,600 00
Comptroller's bonds, .....	434,739 44
Money in the Treasury, .....	52,435 58
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,014,520 71</u>

*Revenue.*

Amount of payments out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....	\$256,593 58	
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund, for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage by the Commissioners, .....	8,009 00	
	<hr/>	\$264,602 58
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1848, .....	\$1,942 76	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward, .....	\$1,942 76	\$264,602 58



Brought forward, .....	\$1,942 76	\$264,602 58
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1849, .....	255,202 58	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue, for interest on money in the Treasury, .....	1,732 35	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands, .....	500 00	
Amount transferred from the capital of this fund, for payment into the Treasury in 1848, erroneously applied, .....	566 00	
	<hr/>	259,943 69
Efficiency in the revenue on the 30th Sept., 1849, ..		<hr/> <hr/> \$4,658 89

#### BANK FUND.

Amount of six per cent stock issued on account of this fund, remaining unpaid, .....		\$779,696 02
Amount invested, viz:		
State Stock, .....	\$35,000 00	
Comptroller's Bonds, .....	13,036 16	
Assets of the City Bank of Buffalo, ....	50,852 24	
Money in the Treasury, .....	7,443 22	
	<hr/>	106,331 62
Amount of the fund on the 30th Sept., 1849, .....		<hr/> <hr/> \$673,364 40

#### MARINER'S FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :		
Share of the American Seamen's Friend Society, (without interest.) .....		\$10,000 00
Money in the Treasury, .....		164 81
Money in the Treasury, under protest, .....		144,058 98
		<hr/> <hr/> \$154,223 79

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY  
SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, .....	\$37,846 69
Money in the Treasury, .....	7,987 95
	<hr/> \$45,834 64 <hr/>

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, .....	\$13,132 15
Money in the Treasury, .....	2,899 76
	<hr/> \$16,031 91 <hr/>

HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAILROAD COMPANY  
SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, .....	\$11,394 77
Money in the Treasury, .....	1,264 84
	<hr/> \$12,659 61 <hr/>

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in Comptroller's Bonds, .....	\$5,331 25
Money in the Treasury, .....	1,869 61
	<hr/> \$7,200 86 <hr/>

TIOGA COAL, IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Amount invested in State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, .....	\$987 82
Money in the Treasury, .....	158 83
	<hr/> \$1,146 65 <hr/>

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE  
INDIANS.

Amount invested in Comptroller's Bond,..... \$6,000 00

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FUND *for the payment of interest on the Bonds issued by the New-York  
and Erie Railroad Company.*

Amount invested in State Stock and Comptroller's	
Bonds, (Nov. 15, 1849,).....	\$330,104 43
Money uninvested,.....	8,726 34
	<u>\$338,830 77</u>

## SENATE DISTRICTS.

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*District Number One*—Counties of Suffolk, Richmond, Queens.

*District Number Two*—County of Kings.

*District Number Three*—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of New-York city.

*District Number Four*—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of New-York city.

*District Number Five*—Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards of New-York city.

*District Number Six*—Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards of New-York city.

*District Number Seven*—Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Rockland.

*District Number Eight*—Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

*District Number Nine*—Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

*District Number Ten*—Counties of Ulster and Greene.

*District Number Eleven*—Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

*District Number Twelve*—County of Rensselaer.

*District Number Thirteen*—Counties of Washington and Saratoga.

*District Number Fourteen*—Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

*District Number Fifteen*—Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

*District Number Sixteen*—Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

*District Number Seventeen*—Counties of Schoharie and Delaware.

*District Number Eighteen*—Counties of Otsego and Chenango.

*District Number Nineteen*—County of Oneida.

*District Number Twenty*—Counties of Madison and Oswego.

*District Number Twenty-one*—Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

*District Number Twenty-two*—County of Onondaga.

*District Number Twenty-three*—Counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

*District Number Twenty-four*—Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

*District Number Twenty-five*—Counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

*District Number Twenty-six*—Counties of Steuben and Chemung.

*District Number Twenty-seven*—County of Monroe.

*District Number Twenty-eight*—Counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

*District Number Twenty-nine*—Counties of Ontario and Livingston.

*District Number Thirty*—Counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

*District Number Thirty-one*—County of Erie.

*District Number Thirty-two*—Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

## ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

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### ALBANY CITY AND COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

*First District*—First and Second wards of the city of Albany, towns of Bethlehem, Coeymans, Westerlo, Rensselaerville.

*Second District*—Tenth ward of the city of Albany, towns of Guilderland, New Scotland, Knox, Berne.

*Third District*—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Albany.

*Fourth District*—Seventh and Ninth wards of the city of Albany, and town of Watervliet.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Centerville, Hume, Granger, Grove, Ossian, Rushford, Caneadea, Allen, Birdsall, Burns, New Hudson, Belfast, Angelica.

*Second District*—Towns of West Almond, Almond, Alfred, Amity, Andover, Independence, Cuba, Friendship, Clarksville, Wirt, Genesee, Bolivar, Scio.

### BROOME COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Ashford, Ellicottville, Carrolton, Burton, Humphrey, Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Rice, Hinsdale, Olean, Portville.

*Second District*—Towns of Great Valley, Little Valley, Mansfield, Otto, Persia, New Albion, Napoli, Coldspring, Randolph, Connewango, Leon, Dayton, Perrysburgh.



## CAYUGA COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Mentz.

*Second District*—Towns of Brutus, Sennett, Aurelius, Auburn, Owasco, Fleming, Springport.

*Third District*—Towns of Ledyard, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill.

## CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Pomfret, Sheridan, Hanover, Villenova, Arkwright, Charlotte, Cherrycreek, Ellington, Gerry, Poland, Ellicott, Carroll.

*Second District*—Towns of Portland, Stockton, Ellery, Busti, Harmony, Westfield, Chautauque, Ripley, Mina, Sherman, French Creek, Clymer.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## CHENANGO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Columbus, Lincklaen, North Norwich, Norwich, New Berlin, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Smyrna, Sherburne.

*Second District*—Towns of Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guilford, Greene, Macdonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

## CLINTON COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Hudson city, First and Second wards; towns of Greenport, Claverack, Livingston, Taghkanick, Copake, German-town, Clermont, Gallatin, Ancram.

*Second District*—Towns of New Lebanon, Canaan, Chatham, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, Stockport, Ghent, Austerlitz, Hillsdale.

## CORTLAND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## DELAWARE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton, Delhi.

*Second District*—Towns of Andes, Bovina, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Stamford, Davenport, Roxbury.

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Fishkill, Beekman, Pawlings, Dover, Union Vale, La Grange.

*Second District*—Towns of Poughkeepsie, Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park, Clinton.

*Third District*—Towns of Washington, Amenia, Stanford, North East, Pine Plains, Milan, Rhinebeck, Red Hook.

#### ERIE COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

*First District*—City of Buffalo, First, Second, Third and Fifth wards.

*Second District*—City of Buffalo, Fourth ward ; towns of Black Rock, Tonawanda, Amherst, Clarence, Red Jacket.

*Third District*—Towns of Newstead, Chicktawaga, Hamburg, Aurora, Wales, Alden, Lancaster.

*Fourth District*—Towns of Evans, Eden, Boston, Colden, Holland, Sardinia, Concord, Collins, Brant.

#### ESSEX COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—ONE DISTRICT.

#### GENESEE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Darien, Elba, Oakfield, Pembroke.

*Second District*—Towns of Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Le Roy, Pavilion, Stafford.

#### GREENE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Athens, Catskill, Cairo, Hunter, Jewett, Lexington.

*Second District*—Towns of Coxsackie, Durham, Greenville, New Baltimore, Prattsville, Windham, Ashland.

## HERKIMER COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Wilmurt.

*Second District*—Towns of Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flatts, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Winfield.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Watertown, Henderson, Adams, Ellisburgh, Lorraine, Rodman, Hounsfield, Worth.

*Second District*—Towns of Rutland, Champion, Wilna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Le Ray, Theresa, Alexandria.

*Third District*—Towns of Brownville, Lyme, Orleans, Clayton, Pamela, Cape Vincent.

## KINGS COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Brooklyn city, Eighth and Ninth Wards; towns of Williamsburgh, Bushwick, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht.

*Second District*—Brooklyn city, First, Second, Third and Sixth wards.

*Third District*—Brooklyn city, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh wards.

## LEWIS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Avon, Caledonia, Lima, Livonia, Genesee, Groveland, Leicester, York.

*Second District*—Towns of Mount Morris, Sparta, West Sparta, North Dansville, Springwater, Conesus, Nunda, Portage.

## MADISON COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison. Hamilton, Brookfield.

*Second District*—Towns of Cazenovia, Sullivan, Lenox, Fenner, Smithfield, Stockbridge.

## MONROE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster.

*Second District*—The city of Rochester.

*Third District*—Towns of Clarkson, Chili, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Wheatland.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Amsterdam, Mohawk, Florida, Glen, Charleston.

*Second District*—Towns of Palatine, St. Johnsville, Minden, Canajoharie, Root.

## NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY—SIXTEEN DISTRICTS.

*First District*—First and Second wards.

*Second District*—Third and Sixth wards.

*Third District*—Fourth ward.

*Fourth District*—Fifth ward.

*Fifth District*—Seventh ward.

*Sixth District*—Eighth ward.

*Seventh District*—Ninth ward.

*Eighth District*—Tenth ward.

*Ninth District*—Eleventh ward.

*Tenth District*—Twelfth ward.

*Eleventh District*—Thirteenth ward.

*Twelfth District*—Fourteenth ward.

*Thirteenth District*—Fifteenth ward.

*Fourteenth District*—Sixteenth ward.

*Fifteenth District*—Seventeenth ward.

*Sixteenth District*—Eighteenth ward.

## NIAGARA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Royalton, Lockport, Pendleton, Wheatfield, Niagara.

*Second District*—Somerset, Hartland, Newfane, Wilson, Cambria, Porter, Lewiston.

## ONEIDA COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of New Hartford, Utica city, Whitestown,

*Second District*—Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Sangerfield, Paris, Vernon, Westmoreland.

*Third District*—Towns of Annsville, Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.

*Fourth District*—Towns of Ava, Boonville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY—FOUR DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Van Buren.

*Second District*—Towns of Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.

*Third District*—Towns of Cicero, Salina, Geddes.

*Fourth District*—Towns of De Witt, Fabius, Lafayette, Manlius, Pompey.

#### ONTARIO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Phelps, Manchester, Farmington.

*Second District*—Towns of Victor, East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Richmond, Canadice, Bristol, South Bristol, Naples, Canandaigua.

#### ORANGE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford.

*Second District*—Towns of Cornwall, Blooming-Grove, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Wallkill, Chester.

*Third District*—Towns of Monroe, Warwick, Minisink, Deerpark, Mount Hope.

#### ORLEANS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Granby, Oswego, Schroepfel, Volney, Hannibal, New Haven, Scriba.

*Second District*—Towns of Albion, Boylston, Mexico, Palermo,

Redfield, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Orwell, Parish, Richland, Williamstown.

#### OTSEGO COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Cherry Valley, Springfield, Middlefield, Decatur, Westford, Worcester, Maryland.

*Second District*—Towns of Otsego, Exeter, Richfield, Plainfield, Burlington, Hartwick, Edmeston, New Lisbon.

*Third District*—Towns of Milford, Oneonta, Otego, Unadilla, Butternuts, Laurens, Pittsfield, Morris.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### QUEENS COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Troy city, eight wards.

*Second District*—Towns of Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, Hoosick, Grafton, Petersburg, Berlin.

*Third District*—Towns of Brunswick, Greenbush, Schodack, Sand Lake, Nassau, Stephentown, Poestenkill.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of De Peyster, De Kalb, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

*Second District*—Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Fine, Edwards, Pierrepont.

*Third District*—Towns of Brasher, Massena, Pottsdam, Stockholm, Lawrence, Hopkinton, Colton, Parishville, Louisville.

#### SARATOGA COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.



*Second District*—Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Esperance, Wright, Schoharie, Middleburgh, Broome, Blenheim, Conesville, Gilboa.

*Second District*—Towns of Carlisle, Sharon, Seward, Cobleskill, Fulton, Summit, Jefferson, Richmondville.

SENECA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

STEUBEN COUNTY—THREE DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Bath, Wheeler, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Urbana, Wayne, Tyrone, Reading.

*Second District*—Towns of Woodhull, Cameron, Thurston, Adlison, Lindley, Erwin, Campbell, Bradford, Orange, Hornby, Painted Post, Caton.

*Third District*—Towns Cohocton, Avoca, Dansville, Howard, Hornellsville, Hartsville, Canisteo, Jasper, Greenwood, Troupsburgh, West Union, Wayland.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of East Hampton, South Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold, Riverhead.

*Second District*—Towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, Huntington, Islip.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

TIOGA COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—TWO DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Lansing, Ulysses, Hector, Enfield, Newfield.

*Second District*—Towns of Groton, Dryden, Ithaca, Caroline, Danby.

## ULSTER COUNTY—Two DISTRICTS

*First District*—Towns of Saugerties, Woodstock, Olive, Shandaken, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, Wawarsing, Denning.

*Second District*—Towns of Kingston, Esopus, Rosendale, Lloyd, New Paltz, Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk.

## WARREN COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY—Two DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, White Creek.

*Second District*—Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, Whitehall.

## WAYNE COUNTY—Two DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah, Wolcott.

*Second District*—Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth, Williamson.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Two DISTRICTS.

*First District*—Towns of Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossinsing, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

*Second District*—Towns of East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mount Pleasant, Mamaroneck, North Castle, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Yonkers, West Chester, West Farms.

## WYOMING COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## YATES COUNTY—ONE DISTRICT.

## STATEMENT

*Of the Incorporated Banks of this State, the limitation of their respective acts of incorporation, and the amount of capital authorized to be invested, 1st January, 1850.*

## BANKS.

The names of Banks that have failed, are printed in italic.

Name of Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Albany City Bank, .....	\$500,000	1864
Atlantic Bank, (Brooklyn,) .....	500,000	1866
Bank of Albany, .....	240,000	1855
Bank of America, (New-York,) .....	2,001,200	1853
Bank of Auburn, .....	200,000	1850
<i>Bank of Buffalo,</i> .....	200,000	1861
Bank of Chenango, (Norwich,) .....	120,000	1856
Bank of Genesee, (Batavia,) .....	100,000	1852
Bank of Geneva, .....	400,000	1853
Bank of Ithaca, .....	200,000	1850
Bank of Lansingburgh, .....	120,000	1855
<i>Bank of Lyons,</i> .....	200,000	1866
Bank of Monroe, (Rochester,) .....	300,000	1850
Bank of Newburgh, .....	140,000	1851
Bank of New-York, .....	1,000,000	1853
Bank of Orange County, (Goshen,) .....	105,660	1862
Bank of Orleans, (Albion,) .....	200,000	1864
Bank of Owego, .....	200,000	1866
Bank of Poughkeepsie, .....	100,000	1858
Bank of Rome, .....	100,000	1862
Bank of Salina, .....	150,000	1862
Bank of the State of New-York, (N. York,) .....	2,000,000	1866
Bank of Troy, .....	440,000	1853

Name of Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Bank of Utica and Branch at Canandaigua,	\$600,000	1850
Bank of Whitehall,.....	100,000	1859
Brooklyn Bank,.....	100,000	1860
Broome County Bank, (Binghamton,).....	150,000	1855
Butchers' and Drover's Bank, (New-York,).....	500,000	1853
<i>Canal Bank of Albany,</i> .....	300,000	1854
Catskill Bank,.....	125,000	1853
Cayuga County Bank, (Auburn,).....	250,000	1863
Central Bank, (Cherry-Valley,).....	120,000	1855
Chautauque County Bank, (Jamestown,).....	100,000	1860
Chemung Canal Bank, (Elmira,).....	200,000	1863
<i>City Bank of Buffalo,</i> .....	400,000	1866
City Bank, (New-York,).....	720,000	1852
<i>Clinton County Bank,</i> (Plattsburgh,).....	200,000	1866
<i>Commercial Bank of Buffalo,</i> .....	400,000	1864
<i>Commercial Bank of New-York,</i> .....	500,000	1865
<i>Commercial Bank of Oswego,</i> .....	250,000	1866
Dry Dock Company, (New-York,).....	200,000	Unlimited
Essex County Bank, (Keeseville,).....	100,000	1862
Farmers' Bank, (Troy,).....	278,000	1853
Farmers' and Manuf's' Bank, (Po'keepsie,).....	300,000	1864
Greenwich Bank, (New-York,).....	200,000	1855
Herkimer Co. Bank, (Little Falls,).....	200,000	1863
Highland Bank, (Newburgh,).....	200,000	1864
Hudson River Bank, (Hudson,).....	150,000	1855
Jefferson County Bank, (Watertown,).....	200,000	1854
Kingston Bank,.....	200,000	1866
<i>La Fayette Bank,</i> (New-York,).....	500,000	1865
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (New-York,).....	600,000	1862
Lewis County Bank, (Martinsburgh,).....	100,000	1863
Livingston County Bank, (Geneseo,).....	100,000	1855
Madison County Bank, (Cazenovia,).....	100,000	1858
Manhattan Company, (New-York,).....	2,050,000	Unlimited
Mechanics' Bank, (New-York,).....	1,440,000	1855
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, (Albany,).....	442,000	1853
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, (N. York,).....	200,000	1857

Name of Company.	Amount of Capital.	Expiration of Charter.
Merchants' Bank, (New-York,).....	\$1,490,000	1857
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, (Troy,).....	300,000	1854
Mohawk Bank, (Schenectady,).....	165,000	1853
Montgomery County Bank, (Johnstown,).....	100,000	1857
National Bank, (New-York,).....	750,000	1857
New-York State Bank, (Albany,).....	369,600	1851
Ogdensburgh Bank, (Ogdensburgh,).....	100,000	1859
Oneida Bank, (Utica,).....	400,000	1866
Onondaga County Bank, (Syracuse,).....	150,000	1854
Ontario Bank, (Canandaigua,) and Branch at Utica,.....	500,000	1856
Oswego Bank,.....	150,000	1859
Otsego County Bank, (Cooperstown,).....	100,000	1854
Phenix Bank, (New-York,).....	1,200,000	1854
Rochester City Bank,.....	400,000	1866
Sackett's Harbor Bank,.....	200,000	1865
Saratoga County Bank, (Waterford,).....	100,000	1857
Schenectady Bank,.....	150,000	1862
Seneca County Bank, (Waterloo,).....	200,000	1863
Seventh Ward Bank, (New-York,).....	500,000	1863
Steuben County Bank, (Bath,).....	150,000	1862
Tanners' Bank, (Catskill,).....	100,000	1860
Tompkins County Bank, (Ithaca,).....	250,000	1866
Tradesmen's Bank, (New-York,).....	400,000	1855
Troy City Bank,.....	300,000	1863
Ulster County Bank, (Kingston,).....	100,000	1861
Union Bank, (New-York,).....	1,000,000	1853
Watervliet Bank,.....	250,000	1866
Wayne County Bank, (Palmyra,).....	100,000	1858
Vestchester County Bank, (Peekskill,)....	200,000	1863
Wates County Bank, (Penn-Yan,).....	100,000	1859

*The following Banks in the preceding List are not subject to the provisions of the Safety Fund Act.*

Manhattan Company, .....	\$2,050,000
Dry Dock Company,.....	200,000

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany Savings Bank.  
Auburn Savings Bank.  
Bowery Savings Bank.  
Brooklyn Savings Bank.  
Buffalo Savings Bank.  
Greenwich Savings Bank.  
Ithaca Savings Bank.  
New-York Savings Bank.

N. Y. Greenwich Savings Bank.  
Palmyra Savings Bank.  
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.  
Rochester Savings Bank.  
Schenectady Savings Bank.  
Seamen's Savings Bank, N. Y.  
Savings Bank of Utica.  
Troy Savings Bank.



## A TABLE

*Showing the number of Individual Banks and Banking Associations in each county, amount of securities deposited, and amount of circulating notes, December 1st, 1849.*

Counties.	No. of Banks.	Securities.	Circulation.
Albany, .....	2	\$308,500 00	\$286,515
Allegany, .....	1	128,209 00	127,291
Broome, .....	none.		
Cattaraugus, .....	1	30,000 00	29,994
Cayuga, .....	1	100,000 00	98,509
Chautauque, .....	6	545,965 52	536,245
Chemung, .....	1	82,700 00	79,482
Chenango, .....	1	93,000 00	92,997
Clinton, .....	1	89,000 00	87,700
Columbia, .....	2	196,190 00	174,860
Cortland, .....	1	104,000 00	104,000
Delaware, .....	1	127,032 34	104,794
Dutchess, .....	5	503,116 85	474,358
Erie, .....	9	477,703 88	474,425
Essex, .....	1	50,000 00	49,995
Franklin, .....	1	27,000 00	26,400
Fulton, .....	none.		
Genesee, .....	3	192,082 25	154,784
Greene, .....	2	192,000 00	191,282
Hamilton, .....	none.		
Herkimer, .....	2	229,659 10	228,714
Jefferson, .....	6	375,653 39	338,707
Kings, .....	1	182,907 00	182,907
Lewis, .....	1	123,900 00	102,900
Livingston, .....	1	125,228 00	121,611
Madison, .....	none.		
Monroe, .....	3	460,911 20	435,995
Montgomery, .....	2	179,798 00	160,937
New-York, .....	10	2,548,229 17	2,324,518
Niagara, .....	4	266,112 83	214,045

Counties.	No. of Banks.	Securities.	Circulation.
Oneida, .....	8	\$769,889 25	\$742,873
Onondaga, .....	1	302,902 86	276,380
Ontario, .....	1	104,122 09	102,621
Orange, .....	3	299,616 00	285,341
Orleans, .....	1	133,490 40	124,580
Oswego, .....	2	229,191 76	228,246
Otsego, .....	1	150,500 00	150,500
Putnam, .....	3	441,830 00	420,065
Queens, .....	none.		
Rensselaer, .....	1	121,220 00	121,220
Richmond, .....	none.		
Rockland, .....	none.		
St. Lawrence, .....	3	328,000 00	321,950
Saratoga, .....	4	314,022 00	301,227
Schenectady, .....	none.		
Schoharie, .....	none.		
Seneca, .....	none.		
Steuben, .....	1	95,550 00	63,348
Suffolk, .....	1	74,933 29	73,810
Sullivan, .....	none.		
Tioga, .....	none.		
Tompkins, .....	2	102,891 00	102,891
Ulster, .....	2	151,000 63	149,999
Warren, .....	1	37,803 00	37,674
Washington, .....	4	306,531 00	282,230
Wayne, .....	2	79,770 00	79,770
Westchester, .....	3	134,644 58	111,985
Wyoming, .....	none.		
Yates, .....	none.		

Whole number of Banks, ..... 113.

Total amount of Securities, ..... \$11,916,806.39

Total amount of Circulating Notes, .. 11,180,675.00

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the Amount of Circulation of Banks closed by the Comptroller, at the time of Sale of their Securities, the amount of Circulating Notes now outstanding, and the Rates of Redemption at the Banking Department, December 1, 1849.*

NAME OF BANKS.	Secured by	Circulation at the time of sale.	Circulation now outstanding	Rates of Redemption.
Allegany County Bank,-----	Stocks and real estate,	\$23,346	\$784	50 cts.
do do -----	Stocks, -----	3,051	247	36 cts.
Atlas Bank, Clymer,-----	Stocks and real estate,	129,998	8,947	75 cts.
do do Certificates				
outstanding, on which an additional dividend of 27 cents is payable,-----	Stocks and real estate,	-----	4,007	27 cts.
Atlas Bank, Clymer,-----	Stocks, -----	48,202	2,287	97 cts.
Bank of America, Buffalo,-----	Stocks and real estate,	68,920	556	76 cts.
do do -----	Stocks, -----	6,980	70	78 cts.
Bank of Brockport, -----	Stocks and real estate,	25,000	564	80 cts.
Bank of Commerce, Buffalo,---	Stocks, -----	65,025	662	76 cts.
Bank of Lodi,-----	Stocks and real estate,	31,766	198	97 cts.
do do -----	Stocks, -----	8,846	27	83 cts.
Bank of Olean,-----	Stocks and real estate.	50,124	740	74 cts.
do do -----	Stocks, -----	3,224	201	87 cts.
Bank of Tonawanda,-----	Stocks, -----	15,485	464	68 cts.
Bank of Western New-York,---	Stocks, -----	74,393	630	75 cts.
Carried forward,.	-----	\$	\$	

## STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

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NAME OF BANKS.	Secured by	Circulation at the time of sale.	Circulation now outstanding.	Rates of Redemption.
Brought forward,	-----	\$	\$	
Binghamton Bank,.....	Stocks and real estate,	16,325	283	74 cts.
do .....	Stocks, .....	8,960	113	79 cts.
Cattaraugus County Bank,.....	Stocks and real estate,	53,019	300	77 cts.
do do .....	Stocks, .....	6,181	305	85 cts.
Chelsea Bank, New-York,.....	Stocks, .....	695	379	25 cts.
City Trust & Banking Company,	Stocks, .....	1,200	130	Par.
Clinton Bank, New-York,.....	Stocks, .....	2,582	427	60 cts.
Erie County Bank,.....	Stocks and real estate,	57,133	598	60 cts.
do do .....	Stocks, .....	24,825	583	72 cts.
Farmers' Bank, Orleans,.....	Stocks and real estate,	27,343	270	Par.
Farmers' Bank, Seneca County,...	Stocks and real estate,	22,234	123	74 cts.
do do .....	Stocks, .....			Par.
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Erie County,.....	Stocks, .....	5,971	244	Par.
Hamilton Bank,.....	Stocks and real estate,	8,245	482	Par.
Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo,.....	Stocks and real estate,	94,396	1,263	63 cts.
Merchants' Exchange B'k, Buffalo,	Stocks and real estate,	66,235	460	65 cts.
do do .....	Stocks, .....	45,760	500	81 cts.
Millers' Bank, Clyde,.....	Stocks and real estate,	137,380	4,005	94 cts.
do do .....	Stocks, .....	45,090	640	Par.
New-York Banking Company,...	Stocks, .....	11,240	141	42 cts.
Phenix Bank, Buffalo,.....	Stocks and real estate,	27,490	429	73 cts.

State Bank of New-York, Buffalo, -----	Stocks, -----	2,890	637	30 cts.
Staten Island Bank, -----	Stocks and real estate, -----	19,702	941	56 cts.
St. Lawrence Bank, -----	Stocks and real estate, -----	40,475	1,092	50 cts.
do -----	Stocks, -----	19,499	1,013	32 cts.
Tenth Ward Bank, -----	Stocks, -----	11,303	118	94 cts.
Union Bank, Buffalo, -----	Stocks, -----	46,150	302	81 cts.
United States Bank, Buffalo, -----	Stocks and real estate, -----	41,627	487	77 cts.
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		\$1,398,310	\$36,649	

## STATEMENT,

*Showing the Names and Location, the amount and kinds of Securities held in trust by the Comptroller, for the One Hundred and Thirteen Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, under the General Banking Law, and the Circulation of each, December 1, 1849.*

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Bonds and Mortgages	N.Y. State Stocks.	U. States Stock.	Oth'r State Stocks.	Circulation.
Agricultural Bank,-----	Herkimer,---	\$44,000 00	\$44,200 00	\$15,000 00	-----	\$103,455
Albany Exchange Bank,-----	Albany,-----	44,500 00	-----	-----	\$58,000 00	81,515
American Exchange Bank,-----	New-York,---	-----	88,000 00	68,600 00	380,666 67	343,554
Amenia Bank,-----	Leedsville,---	-----	52,082 00	25,000 00	-----	76,181
American Bank,-----	Mayville,---	-----	70,493 00	-----	-----	70,492
Ballston Spa Bank,-----	Ballston Spa,---	8,500 00	104,952 00	-----	-----	104,002
Bank of Albion,-----	Albion,-----	45,934 00	37,177 00	37,000 00	13,379 40	124,580
Bank of Attica,-----	Buffalo,-----	25,368 88	18,628 00	-----	-----	43,342
Bank of Bainbridge,-----	Bainbridge,---	-----	93,000 00	-----	-----	92,997
Bank of Cayuga Lake,-----	Ithaca,-----	-----	50,341 00	-----	-----	50,341
Bank of Central New-York,-----	Utica,-----	32,220 00	32,000 00	-----	34,000 00	82,010
Bank of Commerce,-----	New-York,---	-----	55,000 00	40,000 00	-----	90,000
Bank of Corning,-----	Corning,-----	25,550 00	-----	-----	70,000 00	63,348
Bank of Dansville,-----	Dansville,---	48,190 00	67,038 00	10,000 00	-----	121,611
Bank of the Empire State,-----	Fairport,---	-----	59,200 00	23,500 00	-----	79,482
Bank of Kinderhook,-----	Kinderhook,---	34,490 00	54,000 00	-----	5,000 00	87,370
Bank of Pawling,-----	Pawling,-----	28,900 00	40,000 00	33,905 85	-----	101,200
Broadway Bank,-----	New-York,---	-----	112,300 00	95,000 00	-----	207,300
Bank of Lake Erie,-----	Buffalo,-----	-----	53,000 00	-----	-----	53,000
Bank of Lowville,-----	Lowville,---	40,900 00	38,000 00	15,000 00	30,000 00	102,900
Bank of New Rochelle,-----	Pound Ridge,---	-----	33,598 10	-----	-----	33,598
Bank of Rondout,-----	Rondout,---	-----	101,000 34	-----	-----	100,000
Bank of Saratoga Springs,-----	Saratoga Spr.,---	-----	70,457 00	-----	-----	70,457
Bank of Silver Creek,-----	Silver Creek,---	36,790 00	34,000 00	-----	20,000 00	81,103
Bank of Syracuse,-----	Syracuse,---	112,902 86	140,900 00	-----	50,000 00	276,380
Bank of Vernon,-----	Vernon,-----	11,650 00	70,000 00	-----	-----	81,437
Bank of Watertown,-----	Watertown,---	20,189 20	-----	-----	40,000 00	26,937



Bank of Waterville,-----	27,020 00	49,941 00	-----	30,000 00	102,004
Bank of Westfield,-----	-----	51,000 00	-----	-----	51,000
Bank of Whitestown,-----	25,550 00	57,000 00	8,000 00	-----	90,550
Black River Bank,-----	50,264 62	52,000 00	5,000 00	-----	107,216
Bowery Bank,-----	-----	207,735 40	-----	-----	207,500
Canal Bank, Lockport,-----	3,970 00	-----	-----	49,000 00	13,737
Camden Bank,-----	58,800 00	54,500 00	4,000 00	-----	116,740
Champlain Bank,-----	-----	64,000 00	25,000 00	-----	87,700
Chemical Bank,-----	-----	317,806 90	20,000 00	-----	322,577
Chester Bank,-----	8,500 00	89,616 00	-----	-----	97,991
Commercial Bank,-----	-----	206,000 00	-----	-----	206,000
Commercial Bank,-----	-----	128,209 00	-----	-----	127,291
Commercial Bank,-----	-----	45,519 00	20,000 00	-----	65,107
Commercial Bank,-----	116,800 00	153,450 00	4,000 00	20,000 00	285,650
Commercial Bank,-----	48,170 00	53,050 00	20,000 00	-----	121,230
Cortland County Bank,-----	-----	58,000 00	46,000 00	-----	104,000
Cuyler's Bank,-----	-----	59,870 00	-----	-----	59,870
Commercial Bank,-----	-----	60,000 00	40,000 00	-----	97,900
Delaware Bank,-----	-----	60,051 31	-----	66,978 00	104,794
Drovers' Bank,-----	-----	73,000 00	20,000 00	-----	90,403
Dutchess County Bank,-----	-----	51,725 00	23,000 00	-----	72,696
Exchange Bank,-----	-----	24,000 00	-----	-----	23,992
Exchange Bank of Genesee,-----	32,914 25	18,000 00	-----	20,000 00	65,982
Exchange Bank,-----	31,742 00	31,710 00	-----	-----	61,319
Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam,-----	28,900 00	33,100 00	-----	-----	62,000
Farmers' Bank of Hudson,-----	38,700 00	14,000 00	-----	50,000 00	87,490
Farmers' Bank,-----	-----	90,000 00	-----	-----	89,999
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank,-----	18,400 00	12,487 50	-----	54,000 00	58,234
Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k, Genesee	20,000 00	5,000 00	-----	28,000 00	40,604
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,-----	-----	-----	2,100 00	29,279 37	40,886
Fort Plain Bank,-----	37,375 00	33,423 00	-----	47,000 00	98,937
Fort Stanwix Bank,-----	-----	100,076 25	30,000 00	-----	128,870
French Creek,-----	-----	87,682 52	-----	-----	87,682
Malone,-----	-----	22,000 00	5,000 00	-----	26,400
New-York,-----	-----	256,141 00	-----	-----	250,400
Genesee County Bank,-----	46,000 00	-----	-----	25,000 00	48,198
Henry Keep's Bank,-----	11,500 00	53,000 00	-----	-----	64,490
Hungerford's Bank,-----	10,900 00	50,000 00	-----	-----	57,848
Hartford Bank,-----	-----	30,000 00	30,000 00	-----	58,396

## STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Bonds and Mortgages	N.Y. State Stocks.	U. States Stock.	Oth'r State Stocks.	Circulation.
James' Bank,-----	Jamesville, --	\$29,913 00	\$17,200 00	\$5,000 00	\$18,000 00	\$76,768
Kirkland Bank,-----	Clinton,-----	8,020 00	17,000 00	---	---	25,000
Knickerbocker Bank,-----	Genoa,-----	---	69,000 00	31,000 00	---	98,609
Lockport Bank and Trust Company,-----	Lockport,-----	34,110 00	16,061 83	---	34,000 00	73,882
Long Island Bank,-----	Brooklyn,-----	---	182,907 00	---	---	182,907
Luther Wright's Bank,-----	Oswego,-----	14,004 76	160,187 00	---	---	173,589
McIntyre Bank,-----	Adirondack,-----	---	50,000 00	---	---	49,995
Mechanics' Banking Association,-----	New-York,-----	---	311,948 20	---	---	309,698
Merchants' Bank,-----	Canandaigua,-----	---	83,122 09	21,000 00	---	102,621
Merchants' Bank,-----	Ellery,-----	---	156,000 00	---	---	155,969
Merchants' Bank, Erie County,-----	Buffalo,-----	---	15,000 00	---	---	15,000
Merchants' Bank,-----	Poughkeepsie,-----	---	132,000 00	4,000 00	---	135,963
Merchants' Exchange Bank,-----	New-York,-----	---	154,900 00	---	---	154,850
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank,-----	Ithaca,-----	---	17,600 00	---	21,000 00	52,550
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank,-----	Carmel,-----	---	45,600 00	40,000 00	---	85,600
Middletown Bank,-----	Middletown,-----	13,950 00	29,900 00	---	20,000 00	81,350
Mohawk Valley Bank,-----	Mohawk,-----	45,600 00	90,014 10	10,500 00	---	125,259
New York State Security Bank,-----	Huntsville,-----	24,945 00	45,000 00	---	---	50,000
New York State Security Bank,-----	New-York,-----	5,000 00	500 00	---	---	359
New York Stock Bank,-----	Durham,-----	---	74,500 00	17,500 00	---	91,282
Northern Bank, New-York,-----	Madrid,-----	---	146,000 00	---	---	146,000
Northern Exchange Bank,-----	Brasher Falls,-----	---	78,000 00	11,000 00	---	85,547
Northern Canal Bank,-----	N. Granville,-----	---	67,500 00	---	---	67,175
North River Bank,-----	New-York,-----	---	365,631 00	74,000 00	---	438,280
Oliver Lee & Company's Bank,-----	Buffalo,-----	---	50,000 00	50,000 00	---	100,000
Oswego County Bank,-----	Granby,-----	---	30,000 00	25,000 00	---	54,657
Palmyra Bank,-----	Palmyra,-----	8,900 00	6,000 00	5,000 00	---	19,900
Patchin Bank,-----	Buffalo,-----	26,843 00	77,200 00	---	---	101,944
Pine Plains Bank,-----	Pine Plains,-----	34,200 00	10,000 00	---	68,304 00	88,318
Powell Bank,-----	Newburgh,-----	56,908 00	34,092 00	---	15,000 00	106,000
Pratt Bank,-----	Buffalo,-----	---	50,000 00	---	---	49,490
Prattsville Bank,-----	Prattsville,-----	---	50,000 00	50,000 00	---	100,000

Bank Name	Capital	Surplus	Reserves	Assets	Liabilities	Total
Putnam Valley Bank,-----	25,000 00	92,354 00	26,000 00	122,354 00	25,000 00	251,403 00
Rochester,-----	22,927 83	92,354 00	26,000 00	122,354 00	25,000 00	50,000 00
State Bank, Saugerties,-----	50,000 29	74,933 29	40,000 00	110,500 00	50,000 00	109,459 00
Suffolk County Bank,-----	20,112 00	30,000 00	40,421 00	22,803 00	15,000 00	49,999 00
Unadilla Bank,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	73,810 00
Utica City Bank,-----	6,738 69	19,502 39	20,250 00	13,000 00	10,000 00	150,500 00
Village Bank,-----	20,112 00	30,000 00	40,421 00	22,803 00	15,000 00	116,262 00
Walter Jay's Bank,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	29,994 00
Warren County Bank,-----	6,738 69	19,502 39	20,250 00	13,000 00	10,000 00	40,418 00
Washington County Bank,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	37,674 00
White's Bank, Buffalo,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	58,759 00
White Plains Bank,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	47,239 00
Wooster Sherman's Bank,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	20,153 00
Watertown Bank and Loan Co.,-----	29,031 00	47,243 00	13,420 29	18,047 18	2,000 00	39,445 00
						42,771 00

Total as follows:— Bonds and Mortgages,----- \$1,653,044 48

New-York State Stocks and Cash,----- 7,688,548 62

United States Stocks,----- 1,232,605 85

Stocks of other States,----- 1,342,607 44

\$11,916,806 39

Circulation,----- \$11,180,675 00

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
**SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,**  
WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE  
DISTRICTS, COUNTY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICES.  
**Seventy-Third Session, 1850.**

HON. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, *Lieutenant-Governor and President*  
*Wes'field, Chau'auque County.*

Districts and Names.	County.	P. O. Address.
<i>First District.</i>		
William H. Brown,-----	Queens,-----	Hempstead.
<i>Second District.</i>		
John A. Cross,-----	Kings,-----	Brooklyn.
<i>Third District.</i>		
Richard S. Williams,-----	New-York,-----	New-York.
<i>Fourth District.</i>		
Clarkson Crolius,-----	New-York,-----	New-York.
<i>Fifth District.</i>		
James W. Beekman,-----	New-York,-----	New-York.
<i>Sixth District.</i>		
Edwin D. Morgan,-----	New-York,-----	New-York.
<i>Seventh District.</i>		
Benjamin Brandreth,-----	Westchester,-----	Sing Sing.
<i>Eighth District.</i>		
John Snyder,-----	Columbia,-----	Ancram L'd Mine s
<i>Ninth District.</i>		
James C. Curtiss,-----	Sullivan,-----	Cochecton.
<i>Tenth District.</i>		
Marius Schoonmaker,-----	Ulster,-----	Kingston.
<i>Eleventh District.</i>		
Stephen H. Johnson,-----	Schenectady,-----	Schenectady.
<i>Twelfth District.</i>		
Thomas B. Carroll,-----	Rensselaer,-----	Troy.
<i>Thirteenth District.</i>		
James M. Cook,-----	Saratoga,-----	Ballston Spa.
<i>Fourteenth District.</i>		
Thomas Crook,-----	Clinton,-----	Plattsburgh.
<i>Fifteenth District.</i>		
William A. Dart,-----	St. Lawrence,-----	Potsdam.

District and Names.	County.	P. O. Address.
<i>Sixteenth District.</i>		
George H. Fox,.....	Herkimer, .....	Mohawk.
<i>Seventeenth District.</i>		
Sidney Tuttle,.....	Schoharie, .....	Gilboa.
<i>Eighteenth District</i>		
John Noyes,.....	Chenango, .....	Norwich.
<i>Nineteenth District.</i>		
Charles A. Mann, .....	Oneida, .....	Utica.
<i>Twentieth District.</i>		
Isahel C. Stone,.....	Madison, .....	Peterboro.
<i>Twenty-First District.</i>		
Clanson Skinner,.....	Jefferson, .....	Brownville.
<i>Twenty-Second District.</i>		
George Geddes,.....	Onondaga, .....	Fairmount.
<i>Twenty-Third District.</i>		
Levi Dimmick,.....	Broome, .....	Binghamton.
<i>Twenty-Fourth District.</i>		
William Beach,.....	Cayuga, .....	Auburn.
<i>Twenty-Fifth District.</i>		
Henry B. Stanton,.....	Seneca, .....	Seneca Falls.
<i>Twenty-Sixth District.</i>		
George B. Guinnip, .....	Chemung, .....	Salubria.
<i>Twenty-Seventh District.</i>		
Samuel Miller, .....	Monroe, .....	Rochester.
<i>Twenty-Eighth District.</i>		
Lonzo S. Upham,.....	Genesee, .....	Leroy.
<i>Twenty-Ninth District.</i>		
Charles Colt,.....	Livingston,.....	Geneseo.
<i>Thirtieth District.</i>		
Charles D. Robinson,.....	Allegany, .....	Almond.
<i>Thirty-First District.</i>		
George R. Babcock, .....	Erie, .....	Buffalo.
<i>Thirty-Second District.</i>		
Robert Owen, Jr.,.....	Cattaraugus,.....	Randolph.

## OFFICERS OF SENATE, 1850.

William H. Bogart, <i>Clerk</i> ,.....	Cayuga,.....	Aurora.
William E. Mills, <i>Deputy Clerk</i> ,.....	Erie,.....	Clarence.
John N. T. Tucker, <i>Deputy Clerk</i> ,.....	Monroe,.....	Pittsford.
George W. Bull, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , .....	Erie,.....	Buffalo.
Van Valkenburgh, <i>Doorkeeper</i> , .....	Albany, .....	Albany.
George A. Loomis, <i>Assistant Doorkeeper</i> , .....	New-York, .....	New-York.
George L. Garlick, <i>Janitor</i> ,.....	New-York,.....	New-York.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
**SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,**  
WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE  
DISTRICTS AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE IN ALBANY.  
**Seventy-Third Session, 1850.**  
HON. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, *President*, Delavan House.

Names.	District.	Residence in Albany.
Hon. William H. Brown, .....	1	Congress Hall.
" John A. Cross, .....	2	Stanwix Hall.
" Richard S. Williams, ....	3	Congress Hall.
" Clarkson Crolius, .....	4	787 Broadway.
" James W. Beekman, ....	5	150 State-street.
" Edwin D. Morgan, .....	6	Congress Hall.
" Benjamin Brandreth, ....	7	Congress Hall.
" John Snyder, .....	8	City Hotel.
" James C. Curtiss, .....	9	Congress Hall.
" Marius Schoonmaker, ...	10	City Hotel.
" Stephen H. Johnson, ....	11	Stanwix Hall.
" Thomas B. Carroll, .....	12	Mansion House.
" James M. Cook, .....	13	Stanwix Hall.
" Thomas Crook, .....	14	City Hotel.
" William A. Dart, .....	15	Mansion House.
" George H. Fox, .....	16	City Hotel.
" Sidney Tuttle, .....	17	Stanwix Hall.
" John Noyes, .....	18	Mansion House.
" Charles A. Mann, .....	19	Congress Hall.
" Asahel C. Stone, .....	20	Mansion House.
" Alanson Skinner, .....	21	Mansion House.
" George Geddes, .....	22	Delavan House.



Names.	District.	Residence in Albany.
Hon. Levi Dimmick, .....	23	Stanwix Hall.
" William Beach, .....	24	858 Broadway.
" Henry B. Stanton, .....	25	Mansion House.
" George B. Guinnip, .....	26	Mansion House.
" Samuel Miller, .....	27	Delavan House.
" Alonzo S. Upham, .....	28	City Hotel.
" Charles Colt, .....	29	Delavan House.
" Charles D. Robinson, .....	30	American Hotel.
" George R. Babcock, .....	31	51 North Pearl-st.
" Robert Owen, Jr., .....	32	Franklin House.

William H. Bogart, Clerk, Delavan House.

William E. Mills, Deputy Clerk, City Hotel.

John N. T. Tucker, Deputy Clerk, 112 Hamilton-street.

George W. Bull, Sergeant-at-Arms, City Hotel.

Ransom Van Valkenburgh, Doorkeeper, 11 Van Woert-street.

George A. Loomis, Assistant Doorkeeper, Stanwix Hall.

George L. Garlick, Janitor, Stanwix Hall.



# RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## Senate of the State of New-York.



1. The President having taken the chair at the hour Journal to  
to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected. be read.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows : Order of business.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Notices and the introduction of bills.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Third reading of bills.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders, but messages from the Governor and Assembly, and communications and reports from State officers, may be considered at any time.

3. The clerk shall make a list of all bills and of resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, and of all other matters which shall be committed to a committee of the whole, in which they shall be arranged in the order in which they were introduced ; General orders of business.

which list shall be called the *General Orders of the Day*. And all such matters shall be taken up and acted upon in the several orders of business in which they may be, in order in which they stand upon the General Orders, unless the Senate shall otherwise order.

4. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders of the day, unless it shall be made the special order for another day.

**Priority of  
business.**

5. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

**Reading of  
papers.**

6. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

**Business  
not to be in-  
terrupted.**

7. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are reading; and when the President is putting a question, no Senator shall walk out of, or across the House, nor when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair.

**President  
may name a  
substitute.**

8. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, nor shall his power as such substitute continue for a longer time than one day, without leave of the Senate.

**Order of  
debate.**

9. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair standing in his place. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

**Ib.**

10. When two or more members rise at one, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

**Order of  
motion.**

11. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or clerk, before the

same shall be debated; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

12. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless to lay on the table, for an amendment, for postponing it, to commit it, or to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate. Order of motion.

13. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided. Questions divided.

14. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition. Amendments.

15. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill. Introduction of bills.

16. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole. Bills to have three readings.

17. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question, shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if two members require it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. Amendments to the constitution.

18. All committees of the Senate, and all joint committees on the part thereof, for the present session, shall be appointed by the President. Divisions.

19. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, a chairman to be named by the President, shall preside. Committees how appointed.

Committees of the whole.

Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be noted, and reported to the Senate by the chairman. After the report, the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

Rules in  
committee  
of the whole.

20. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Motion in  
order.

21. A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

On third  
reading no  
amendment.

22. After a bill or a resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order, without unanimous consent; nor, in respect to a bill, shall such motion be in order, unless before it has had its third reading; but every bill not committed to a committee of the whole, shall be read through before it shall be ordered to a third reading.

Call to order.

23. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

Blanks.

24. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

Absentees.

25. No member shall absent himself from the service



of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorised to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

26. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it. Petitions.

27. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost. Motions to reconsider.  
When no reconsideration

28. The following standing committees shall be appointed: Standing committees.

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On railroads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On state prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.
12. On agriculture.

13. On commerce and navigation.
14. On manufactures.
15. On medical societies and medical colleges.
16. On privileges and elections.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On Indian affairs.
19. On expiring laws.
20. On public expenditures.
21. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
22. On public buildings.
23. On the poor laws.
24. On charitable and religious societies.
25. On retrenchment.
26. On grievances.
27. Manufacture of salt.
28. Internal affairs of towns and counties.
29. On public printing—And every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message, or other manuscript, be referred to said committee. Such committee may report adversely to the printing; or they may report the number of copies which in their opinion ought to be printed; or they may recommend a part only of such papers to be printed; but no more than 1000 extra copies of any message from the Governor, nor more than 300 extra copies of any other document, shall be ordered to be printed, unless by a majority of all the Senators elected.

Amend-  
ments and  
two-third  
bills.

29. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators, is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

Closed  
doors.

30. On motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the President shall direct all persons, except the members and clerk of the Senate, to withdraw; and during the dis-

cussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things, whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

31. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business, shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business. Executive business.

32. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to a committee consisting of the senators from the judicial district within which the nominee may reside, and a future day for the consideration of all nominations, shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer. shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon. Nominations.

33. All information and remarks in secret session, by any Senator, concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated to office by the Governor, shall be kept secret. Remarks Secret.

34. When a bill, originated in the Assembly, shall have been lost there, neither the same nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate during the same session, unless by unanimous consent. Bills lost in the Assembly.

35. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except gentlemen with ladies, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, officers of the Senate, officers of the Assembly, reporters of the Senate, persons introduced by Senators. Admission within the bar.

**Books and stationery.**

36. None but the president, members and clerk, shall be allowed to take any books or stationery belonging to the Senate, from their chamber; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the clerk a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and the clerk shall take care that once in each week the books provided for the use of the Senate shall be placed in order, according to some fixed arrangement; and he shall make report to the president of such books as are missing.

**Committee on engrossed bills.**

37. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the clerk of the Senate shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and been passed by both houses, to the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals.

**Concurrent resolutions.**

38. All concurrent resolutions shall lie one day on the table.

**Question how taken on reference of certain resolutions.**

39. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and a different committee shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order, viz:

1. The committee of the whole Senate.
2. A standing committee.
3. A select committee.

40. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the whole, and not laid upon the table or postponed, or by any other committee, (except the committee on engrossed bills,) and not committed to a committee of the whole, laid on the table, or postponed, the question shall be: Shall the report be agreed to? and when such report shall be favorable and agreed to, or when a bill shall be twice read, and not committed, laid on the table, or postponed, the question shall be: "Shall such bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Upon such question, the merits of the bill or resolution may

be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, to lay on the table or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question shall be decided in the negative, such bill shall be deemed lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative, such bill shall, when the Senate shall order, be read a third time, and the final question shall be taken thereon, immediately after such third reading, and without debate.

41. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal; and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the 42d rule.

42. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table, and shall be again read, and the final question taken thereon, as provided in the 41st rule, at such time as the Senate shall order.

43. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to have the documents and bills upon the files of the President and Senators, placed in the order of their numbers; and for this purpose, the messengers shall be subject to his directions.

44. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the members present of the Senate; and no motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two houses, shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall have been given.

45. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill in the place in which the bill was placed thereon, and subject to the provisions of the third rule; but if a bill is made

the special order of any day, and shall on that day be reported by a committee of the whole, the report may be forthwith considered unless the Senate shall otherwise order; and if not finished on that day, the bill with the report shall retain its place on the general orders, unless made the special order for another day, and the merits of a bill shall not be considered except under the head of general or special orders, unless by unanimous consent.

46. The President shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.



## ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

## SENATE.

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1. The presentation of Petitions.
  2. Reports of Standing Committees.
  3. Reports of Select Committees.
  4. Messages from the Governor.
  5. Messages from the Assembly.
  6. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
  7. Notices and the Introduction of Bills.
  8. Motions and Resolutions.
  9. Third reading of Bills.
  10. Special Orders.
  11. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, may be considered at any time.

# Standing Committees of the Senate,

January, 1850.

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## *On Claims.*

Mr. Schoonmaker,  
Mr. Crook,

Mr. Johnson.

## *On Finance.*

Mr. Morgan,  
Mr. Colt,

Mr. Brown.

## *On Charitable and Religious Societies.*

Mr. Stanton,  
Mr. Robinson,

Mr. Fox.

## *On the Judiciary.*

Mr. Babcock,  
Mr. Schoonmaker,

Mr. Mann.

## *On the Militia.*

Mr. Guinnip,  
Mr. Crolius,

Mr. Tuttle.

## *On Canals.*

Mr. Upham,  
Mr. Robinson,

Mr. Skinner.

## *On Railroads.*

Mr. Geddes,  
Mr. Dart,

Mr. Owen.

*On Roads and Bridges.*

Mr. Miller,  
Mr. Tuttle,

Mr. Schoonmaker.

*On Grievances.*

Mr. Curtis,  
Mr. Morgan,

Mr. Guinnip.

*On Literature.*

Mr. Beekman,  
Mr. Miller,

Mr. Carroll.

*On Banks and Insurance Companies.*

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Curtis,

Mr. Upham.

*On Privileges and Elections.*

Mr. Crook,  
Mr. Stone,

Mr. Cross.

*On Indian Affairs.*

Mr. Owen,  
Mr. Dart,

Mr. Babcock.

*On Engrossed Bills,*

Mr. Carroll,  
Mr. Noyes,

Mr. Morgan.

*On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.*

Mr. Colt,  
Mr. Noyes,

Mr. Dimmick.

*On Poor Laws.*

Mr. Manu,  
Mr. Williams,

Mr. Stone.

*On Commerce and Navigation.*

Mr. Williams,  
Mr. Fox,

Mr. Beach.

*On Agriculture.*

Mr. Dimmick,  
Mr. Brown,

Mr. Geddes.

*On Manufactures.*

Mr. Crolius,  
Mr. Cook,

Mr. Snyder.

*On State Prisons.*

Mr. Beach,  
Mr. Cook,

Mr. Brandreth.

*On Public Buildings.*

Mr. Snyder,  
Mr. Stanton,

Mr. Johnson.

*On Retrenchment.*

Mr. Skinner,  
Mr. Cross,

Mr. Beekman.

*On the Division of Counties and Towns.*

Mr. Johnson,  
Mr. Fox,

Mr. Dimmick.

*On Cities and Villages.*

Mr. Cross,  
Mr. Carroll,

Mr. Owen.

*On Public Expenditures.*

Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Babcock,

Mr. Crolius.

*On Expiring Laws.*

Mr. Dart,  
Mr. Tuttle,

Mr. Miller.

*On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.*

Mr. Robinson,  
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Williams.

*On Public Printing.*

Mr. Beach,  
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Upham.

*On the Manufacture of Salt.*

Mr. Geddes,  
Mr. Stone,

Mr. Colt.

*Joint Library Committee.*

( Mr. Beekman,  
Mr. Mann,

Mr. Stanton. )/ =

*Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the*

*Extension of Slavery over Territory now free.*

Mr. Geddes,  
Mr. Johnson,

Mr. Stanton.

*On so much thereof as relates to Washington's Head Quarters.*

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Guinnip,

Mr. Curtiss.

## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR 1850,  
*With the County which they represent, place of Residence in Albany, and nearest Post-Office to  
 their Permanent Residence.*

Hon. NOBLE S. ELDERKIN, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, Speaker, Mansion.

Names of Members.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Residence in Albany.
Allen, Henry J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Mansion House.
Allen, James,	Schenectady,	Rotterdam,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Allen, Jonathan W.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Allen, Orlando,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House.
Alley, James,	Steuben,	Hornellsville,	American Hotel.
Allison, Brewster J.,	Rockland,	North Haverstraw,	Stanwix Hall.
Andrews, Harvey G.,	Onondaga,	La Fayette,	American Hotel.
Avery, Asahel,	Cayuga,	Genoa,	No. 27 Columbia-st.
Avery, John,	Schoharie,	Jefferson,	Gallup's Hotel.
Bacon, William J.,	Oneida,	Utica,	Delavan House.
Baker, John H.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	140 State-street.
Barrett, Samuel,	Chautauque,	Jamestown,	Delavan House.
Bishop, Thomas O.,	Madison,	Cazenovia,	128 State-street.
Bolter, Alfred,	Seneca,	Ovid,	Mansion House.
Bowen, James,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Bowne, William,	Putnam,	Cold Springs,	Franklin House.
Bradford, Benjamin W.,	New-York,	New-York,	Gallup's Hotel.
Brewer, Henry,	Tompkins,	Enfield,	American Hotel.
Brownell, Cyrus H.,	Fulton and Hamilton,	Northville,	Franklin House.
Burham, Cyrus,	Warren,	Glen's Falls,	Mansion House.
Burroughs, Silas M.,	Orleans,	Medina,	City Hotel.
Bush, James F.,	Sullivan,	Parksville,	Stanwix Hall.
Cady, Elias W.,	Tompkins,	Dryden,	American Hotel.



Candee, Joseph,	Erie,	Sardinia,	Congress Hall.
Chandler, Rufus,	Chenango,	Coventry,	Mansion House.
Church, Edwin F.,	Steuben,	Bath,	Stanwix Hall.
Clark, John,	Madison,	Georgetown,	Washington Hall.
Coley, Joseph,	Allegany,	Almond,	Franklin House.
Cowles, Benjamin J.,	Onondaga,	Quisco,	American Hotel.
Cushman, Isaac L. F.,	Chenango,	Sherburne,	City Hotel.
Davis, Abraham B.,	New York,	New York,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Davis, John P.,	Ulster,	Rondout,	Gallup's Hotel.
Dean, Gilbert C.,	New York,	Addison,	Mansion House.
Dimmy, Ferral C.,	Steuben,	Middleburgh,	Gallup's Hotel.
Dodge, Daniel D.,	Schoharie,	Geneva,	De'avan House.
Dox, John L.,	Ontario,	Pultneyville,	do do
Durfee, Elihu,	Wayne,	Minisink,	Congress Hall.
Durland, Daniel F.,	Orange,	Brooklyn,	De'avan House.
Fiske, Edwards W.,	Kings,	Buffalo,	Gallup's Hotel.
Fort, Elijah,	Erie,	New York,	American Hotel.
Fowler, Jeremiah V. D. B.,	New York,	De Pauville,	Clunton Hotel.
Fox, Alfred,	Jefferson,	McConnellsville,	Stanwix Hall.
Frazier, Robert,	Oneida,	Slate Hill,	do do
Fullerton, Daniel,	Orange,	Oakfield,	De'avan House.
Gardner, John C.,	Genesee,	New York,	do do
Gilbert, Albert,	New York,	Port Henry,	Mansion House.
Goff, George W.,	Essex,	Richville,	American Hotel.
Godard, Harlow,	St. Lawrence,	Montgomery,	De'avan House.
Graham, William,	Orange,	Athens,	Franklin House.
Greene, Alonzo,	Greene,	Port Jackson,	American Hotel.
Green, Samuel G.,	Montgomery,	Washington,	De'avan House.
Haight, Stephen,	Dutchess,	Sherman,	do do
Hall, John P.,	Chautauque,	Wheatland,	15 Jay-street.
Harmon, Elisha,	Monroe,	Evansville,	De'avan House.
Haworth, Joel,	Jefferson,	Webster,	Mansion House.
Hicks, M. Day,	Monroe,	Madrid,	American Hotel.
Horton, John,	St. Lawrence,	Root,	128 State-street.
Hubbs, Charles,	Montgomery,	Water Valley,	Stanwix Hall.
Irish, Ira E.,	Erie,	Lockport,	
Jerman, George W.,	Niagara,		

\* Mr. Durland contests the seat of Mr. Fullerton, from Orange.

## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS — (CONTINUED.)

Names of Members.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Residence in Albany.
Jones, Philo,-----	Chemung,-----	Seely Creek,-----	Franklin House.
Kingslev, Lewis,-----	Cortland,-----	Cincinnati,-----	American Hotel.
Koon, Hiram,-----	Cayuga,-----	Ira,-----	Clinton Hotel
Lasher, Philip G.,-----	Columbia,-----	Clermont,-----	American Hotel.
Lawrence, Melariah H.,-----	Yates,-----	Penn Yan,-----	Mansion House.
Leavenworth, Elias W.,-----	Onondaga,-----	Syracuse,-----	Delavan House.
Leland, Luther,-----	Oneida,-----	Utica,-----	do do
Lesley, George,-----	Rensselaer,-----	Troy,-----	Stanwix Hall.
Lewis, William, Jr.,-----	Oswego,-----	Oswego,-----	Congress Hall.
Little, James,-----	Onondaga,-----	Clay,-----	American Hotel.
Lott, Isaac,-----	Tioga,-----	Spencer,-----	do do
Lyon, Jesse,-----	Westchester,-----	Eastchester,-----	Congress Hall.
McIntosh, Ralph,-----	Oneida,-----	Vernon,-----	Delavan House.
McLean, Alexander H.,-----	Livingston,-----	Caledonia,-----	do do
Martin, Frederick S.,-----	Cattaraugus,-----	Olean,-----	American Hotel.
Monroe, James,-----	New-York,-----	New-York,-----	Congress Hall.
Morse, Richard,-----	Delaware,-----	Andes,-----	Gallup's Hotel.
Newkirk, John,-----	Lewis,-----	Copenhagen,-----	American Hotel.
Nott, Joel B.,-----	Albany,-----	Albany,-----	111 State-street.
Noxon, James,-----	Saratoga,-----	Clifton Park,-----	Delavan House.
Overhiser, John,-----	Columbia,-----	Harlemville,-----	128 State street.
Owen, Albert G.,-----	Orange,-----	Blooming-Grove,-----	American Hotel.
Park, Edward Y.,-----	Broome,-----	Conklin,-----	Stanwix Hall.
Paishall, Anson C.,-----	Osego,-----	Middlefield,-----	City Hotel.
Pease, Calvin,-----	Washington,-----	Putnam,-----	Cor. Hamilt'n & Eagle
Peck, Joseph,-----	Osego,-----	New Lisbon,-----	Franklin House.
Pickett, Edward P.,-----	Rensselaer,-----	Lansingburgh,-----	Mansion House.
Pierson, David,-----	Suffolk,-----	Bridgehampton,-----	Beardsley's Hotel.
Porter, Josiah,-----	Ontario,-----	East Bloomfield,-----	Delavan House.
Prall, Benjamin P.,-----	Richmond,-----	Southside,-----	Franklin House.
Pratt, Edward,-----	Osego,-----	Millford,-----	do do
Prevost, Theodore L.,-----	Greene,-----	Greenville,-----	City Hotel.

Truyn, Robert H.,	Albany, -----	Albany, -----	Cor. State and Chapel.
Raymond, Henry J.,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Congress Hall.
Richardson, John,	Cayuga, -----	Union Springs, -----	Delavan House.
Robertson, William H.,	Westchester, -----	Whitlockville, -----	City Hotel.
Robinson, Charles,	Herkimer, -----	Poughkeag, -----	Mansion House.
Root, Humphrey G.,	Herkimer, -----	Mohawk, -----	City Hotel.
Scudder, Walter,	Suffolk, -----	Babylon, -----	Beardsley's Hotel.
Sheldon, Lansing,	Rensselaer, -----	Stephentown, -----	Mansion House.
Sheldon, Milton,	Ulster, -----	Ellenville, -----	Franklin House.
Shepard, William S.,	Albany, -----	Albany, -----	Watervliet.
Sill, David,	Washington, -----	Argyle, -----	American Hotel.
Smith, Luke D.,	Oswego, -----	Mexico, -----	Mansion House.
Smith, L. Ward,	Monroe, -----	Rochester, -----	6 Elk-street.
Snedeker, John S.,	Queens, -----	Jamaica, -----	Stanwix Hall.
Sprague, James,	Wyoming, -----	Wyoming, -----	128 State-street.
Story, Minor C.,	Dutchess, -----	Poughkeepsie, -----	Congress Hall.
Thomas, Gorton T.,	Clinton, -----	Keeseville, -----	City Hotel.
Townsend, John J.,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Congress Hall.
Truslow, Thomas,	do -----	do -----	do do
Vanderzee, Cornelius,	Albany, -----	Coeyman's Hollow, -----	Clinton Hotel.
Van Horn, James, Jr.,	Niagara, -----	New-Fane, -----	Stanwix Hall.
Vannun, Joseph B., Jr.,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Congress Hall.
Vickery, Asa,	Herkimer, -----	Ohio, -----	American Hotel.
Wakeman, Abram,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Congress Hall.
Ward, Martin C.,	Genesee, -----	Stone Church, -----	32 Jay-street.
Waters, George G.,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Congress Hall.
Wheeler, William A.,	Franklin, -----	Malone, -----	Mansion House.
White, John H.,	New York, -----	New York, -----	Stanwix Hall.
Wilson, James M.,	Wayne, -----	Wolcott, -----	do do
Wing, Frederick J.,	Saratoga, -----	Greenfield Centre, -----	American Hotel.
Winslow, John,	Jefferson, -----	Watertown, -----	do do
Winsor, George H.,	Delaware, -----	Masonville, -----	128 State-street.
Wood, Anthony T.,	Allegany, -----	Ossian Centre, -----	American Hotel.
Woodruff, Philip,	Livingston, -----	Scottsburg, -----	do do
Yard, Joseph A.,	Kings, -----	Williamsburgh, -----	Franklin House.
Young, Horace C.,	Cattaraugus, -----	New Albion, -----	do do

# OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Names of Officers.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Residence in Albany.
James R. Rose, Clerk,	Albany,	Albany,	56 Howard-street.
Ira P. Barnes, Deputy Clerk,	Chenango,	Sherburne,	Mansion House.
Henry J. Sickles, do	Orleans,	Albion,	City Hotel.
Charles H. Maxson, do	Madison,	De Ruyter,	128 State-street.
L. Stuart Rose, do	Albany,	Albany,	56 Howard-street.
George B. Sherrill, Librarian,	Washington,	Sandy-Hill,	128 State-street.
Seaman G. Searing, Ass't Librarian,	Queens,	Jamaica,	Stanwix Hall.
Samuel Reynolds, Sergeant-at-Arms,	Ulster,	Rondout,	Franklin House.
Archibald M. Greene, Ass't do.	Cayuga,	Port-Byron,	Stanwix Hall.
John K. Anderson, Doorkeeper,	Monroe,	Rochester,	City Hall Coffee House
Matthew Higgins, Ass't do.	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Troy.
Thomas Halenbeck, Ass't do.	Columbia,	Hudson,	638 Broadway.
James Jessup, Ass't do.	Orange,	Montgomery,	American Hotel.
James B. Pardy, Janitor,	Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	City Hotel.

# RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## Assembly of the State of New-York.

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1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House; and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear.

Appearance of a quorum.

Reading the minutes.

Absence of quorum.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business, which shall not in any case be departed from, except by the unanimous consent of the House, shall be as follows:

Order of business.

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Motions, resolutions, notices, and introduction of bills.
9. Unfinished business.
10. Special orders of the day.

11. General orders of the day ; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be considered at any time.

Motions for reference.

3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order ; and the same shall not be considered in committee of the whole until printed :

1. To the committee of the whole.
2. To a standing committee.
3. To a select committee:

General orders.

4. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.

5. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk to make a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made a special order of the day for any particular day ; which list shall be called "*The General Orders of the Day.*"

Priority of business.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Speaker to preserve order.

7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to the appeal of the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reasons for his decision. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.

Speaker's vote.

8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

Order.

9. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the House,

Adjournment,

10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker shall have left the chair.

Order of speaking.

11. Every member previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the Speaker.

Right of speaking.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.



13. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question, without leave of the House ; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak, shall have spoken. Members entitled to speak.

14. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair. Order and silence.

15. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. All decisions of the chair on questions of order, shall be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal to the House. Calls to order and appeals.

16. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar when his name is called in regular order. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails, including the cloak room. Members entitled to vote.

17. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. Petitions and memorials.

18. Every member, previous to presenting a petition or memorial, shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name ; the clerk shall then read the endorsement ; after which, the Speaker shall put the question on the reference of said petition or memorial. Manner of presenting, &c.

19. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker before debate ; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it. Motions.

20. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment. Withdrawal of the same.

21. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided ; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible. Division of questions.

- Filling blanks.** 22. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.
- Motions when receivable.** 23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for a call of the House, for the previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to adjourn it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, to amend it, or to adjourn the House.
- Motion for previous question.** 24. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; a motion to commit until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.
- Previous question.** 25. The "previous question" shall be as follows: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; and in cases where there shall be pending amendments which have been adopted in committee of the whole, but not acted on in the House, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.
- Adjournment.** 26. A motion to adjourn the house shall always be in order, and decided without debate.
- Entries on journal.** 27. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.
- Ayes and noes entered.** 28. If any ten members require it, the ayes and noes upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.
- Appointment of committees.** 29. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

30. Select committees to whom original references are made, and all committees to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report a state of facts with their opinion thereon. Select committees.

31. Every bill originating in this House, shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House and a report of a committee. One day's notice at least, shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the house otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred. Introduction of bills.

32. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members on leave shall be referred to one of the standing committees or to a select committee; such committee may report adversely to the entire bill, with or without amendment, and the bill, if any, reported by such a committee, shall then become the bill before the House for consideration. Endorsement.  
Reference.

33. No private bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the unanimous consent of the House. Private bills.

34. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. Commitment.

35. Every message from the Senate communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon. Messages from the Senate.

36. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise expressly order or allow. Reference of amendments in the Senate.

37. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside. Committee of the whole.

Rules to be  
observed by  
the same.

38. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committees may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the House: and if the report be agreed to by the House, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Order of pro-  
ceedings.

39. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House, shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole; after the report, the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; and such amendments only shall be in order, as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

On bills, etc.  
from Senate.

40. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate, as with bills originating in this House.

Absence of  
quorum.

41. If, at any time when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the Speaker.

Motion to  
rise and  
report.

42. On a motion in committee of the whole House to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

Bills to re-  
ceive three  
readings.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings, previous to its being passed; and the second and third reading shall be on different days; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House unanimously direct otherwise; and the question on the final passage of a bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate; and no bill shall be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

44. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed, to be called "The committee on engrossed bills;" whose duty it shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this house, and see that the same are correctly engrossed: and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker.

Committees  
on engrossed  
bills.

45. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business.

Reports al-  
ways in  
order.

46. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same with the date thereof at the foot of the bill.

Speaker to  
certify bills.

47. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

Motions to  
reconsider.

48. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the ninth Section of the first Article, and 14th section of Article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

Committee  
on two-third  
bills.

49. A motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, shall be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision of the House on the question on the final passage of the bill; and except in the case of a two-third bill, a majority of all the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and on a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House;

Two-thirds.

Reconsider-  
ing two-third  
bills.

two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering or renewing any moneyed incorporation, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

Altering  
rules.

50. No standing rule or order of this House shall be suspended, changed or rescinded, without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall the 49th rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, changed, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all members elected to this House agree to such alteration, change, rescinding or suspension.

Who may  
be admitted  
to the floor  
of the House.

51. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty, or by special invitation of a member, shall be admitted on the floor of the House, except members of the Senate, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State Officers, and such reporters as the Speaker shall designate. The privilege of admission under any invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which such invitation shall be given.

Standing  
committees.

52. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects :

Ways and Means,  
Commerce and Navigation,  
Canals,  
Railroads,  
Banks and Insurance Companies,  
Two-third and three-fifth Bills,  
Colleges, Academies and Common Schools,  
Grievances,  
Privileges and Elections,  
Petitions of Aliens,  
Erection and Division of Towns and Counties,  
Claims,  
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties,  
Medical Societies and Colleges,  
Incorporation of Cities and Villages,  
Manufacture of Salt,  
Trade and Manufactures,



State Prisons,  
 Engrossed Bills,  
 Militia and Public Defence,  
 Roads and Bridges,  
 Public Lands,  
 Indian Affairs,  
 Charitable and Religious Societies,  
 Agriculture,  
 Expiring Laws,  
 Public Printing,  
 Expenditures in the Executive Department,  
 Expenditures of the House, and  
 A committee on the Judiciary, consisting of seven  
 members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees, to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House, any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good. Duty.

53. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, 350 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House; and 675 copies of all messages from the Governor, (except messages certifying his approval of bills,) all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law, or of a resolution of this House; which number shall be denominated the usual number. And all motions or resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill, shall be referred, as of course, to the printing committee, to report thereon. Motions to print to be referred.

54. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing, to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable: to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and Duty of committee on printing.

without unreasonable delay; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measures they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

Duty of committee on expenditures.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied, and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

What resolutions to lie over.

56. Resolutions giving rise to debate, all concurrent resolutions, and those containing calls for information from the Executive Department, shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, of course, under that order of business.

Duty of committee on retrenchment.

57. It shall be the duty of the committee on ways and means, to examine into all the departments of the Government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine, ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good, and to take such action in regard to section eight, of Article seven, of the Constitution of this State, as may be requisite.

58. No bill or other matter shall be made a special order of the day for a particular day, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present. It shall not be in order to make any bill or other matter a special order of the day from day to day, nor shall more than two bills or other matters be made special orders for the same day.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

## ASSEMBLY.



1. The presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State Officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third Reading of Bills.
8. Motions, Resolutions, Notices, and Introduction of Bills.
9. Unfinished business.
10. Special Orders of the Day.
11. General Orders of the Day ; but Messages from the Governor, Communications from State Officers, and Messages from the Senate, may be considered at any time.

# Standing Committees of the Assembly,

January, 1850.

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## *Ways and Means.*

Mr. Ford,  
Mr. Pruyn,  
Mr. Godard,

Mr. Parshall,  
Mr. Bowen.

## *Commerce and Navigation,*

Mr. H. J. Allen,  
Mr. Dox,  
Mr. Vanderzee,

Mr. Varnum,  
Mr. Lewis,

## *Canals.*

Mr. Lewis,  
Mr. O. Allen,  
Mr. Burroughs,

Mr. Newkirk,  
Mr. Martin.

## *Railroads.*

Mr. Story,  
Mr. Leavenworth,  
Mr. Horton,

Mr. Willson,  
Mr. Lesley.

## *Banks and Insurance Companies.*

Mr. Willson,  
Mr. Raymond,  
Mr. Horton.

Mr. Vanderzee,  
Mr. Barrett.

## *Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.*

Mr. Prall,  
Mr. Kingsley,  
Mr. Koon,

Mr. Shepard,  
Mr. Park.

*Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.*

Mr. Burroughs,	Mr. Nott,
Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Jermain.
Mr. Cushman,	

*Grievances.*

Mr. Fiske.	Mr. Morse,
Mr. L. Sheldon,	Mr. Nott.
Mr. J. P. Davis,	

*Privileges and Elections.*

Mr. Dininny,	Mr. C. Robinson,
Mr. Monroe,	Mr. Waters.
Mr. McIntosh,	

*Petitions of Aliens.*

Mr. Bush,	Mr. Pease,
Mr. Pierson,	Mr. Durfee.
Mr. Brewer,	

*Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.*

Mr. Owen,	Mr. Cushman,
Mr. Irish,	Mr. Woodruff.
Mr. McIntosh,	

*Claims.*

Mr. Root,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Wheeler,	Mr. Wakeman.
Mr. Leland,	

*Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.*

Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. S. G. Greene,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Alley.
Mr. Burnham,	

*Medical Societies and Colleges.*

Mr. Bolter,	Mr. Frazier,
Mr. Porter,	Mr. Winsor.
Mr. Pratt,	

*Incorporation of Cities and Villages.*

Mr. Godard,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Fowler,

Mr. Allison,  
Mr. Harmon.

*Manufacture of Salt.*

Mr. Leavenworth,  
Mr. Haworth,  
Mr. Newkirk,

Mr. J. W. Allen,  
Mr. Van Horn,

*Trade and Manufactures.*

Mr. Fox,  
Mr. Noxon,  
Mr. J. Avery,

Mr. Ward,  
Mr. A. B. Davis.

*State Prisons.*

Mr. Yard,  
Mr. W. H. Robertson,  
Mr. Thomas,

Mr. Dean,  
Mr. Richardson.

*Engrossed Bills.*

Mr. Peck,  
Mr. Snedeker,  
Mr. Corey,

Mr. Lott,  
Mr. Candee.

*Militia and Public Defence.*

Mr. Monroe,  
Mr. Pickett,  
Mr. Hubbs,

Mr. Dox,  
Mr. L. Ward Smith.

*Roads and Bridges.*

Mr. L. D. Smith,  
Mr. Bishop,  
Mr. Lyon,

Mr. Young,  
Mr. White.

*Public Lands.*

Mr. Bowne,  
Mr. Fox,  
Mr. Vickery,

Mr. Clark,  
Mr. Prevost.



*Indian Affairs.*

Mr. Andrews,  
Mr. Overhiser,  
Mr. J. P. Davis,

Mr. Sprague,  
Mr. Hall.

*Charitable and Religious Societies.*

Mr. Truslow,  
Mr. Pratt,  
Mr. Chandler,

Mr. Lasher,  
Mr. Haight.

*Agriculture.*

Mr. Graham,  
Mr. McLean,  
Mr. Snedeker,

Mr. Winslow,  
Mr. Sill.

*Expiring Laws.*

Mr. L. Ward Smith,  
Mr. Peck,  
Mr. Fowler,

Mr. Cowles,  
Mr. Gardner.

*Public Printing.*

Mr. Little,  
Mr. Dodge,  
Mr. Brownell,

Mr. Goff,  
Mr. Wood.

*Expenditures of Executive Department.*

Mr. Church,  
Mr. Hicks,  
Mr. Wing,

Mr. Bradford,  
Mr. Cady.

*Expenditures of the House.*

Mr. M. Sheldon,  
Mr. Scudder,  
Mr. A. Avery,

Mr. J. Allen,  
Mr. Fullerton.

*Judiciary.*

Mr. A. Greene,  
Mr. Dinwiddie,  
Mr. L. D. Smith,  
Mr. Ford,

Mr. Bacon,  
Mr. W. H. Robertson,  
Mr. Townsend.

*Joint Select Committee on Library.*

Mr. Pruyn,  
Mr. Church,  
Mr. Fiske,

Mr. Bowen,  
Mr. Varnum.

## SELECT COMMITTEES.

*On the petition for the Improvement of Rackett River.*

Mr. Raymond,  
Mr. Dox,  
Mr. H. J. Allen,

Mr. Wheeler,  
Mr. Kingsley.

*On so much of the Annual Message of the Governor as relates to Homestead Exemption.*

Mr. Winsor,  
Mr. Goff,  
Mr. Snedeker,

Mr. Dean,  
Mr. Shepard.

*On so much of the Annual Message of the Governor as relates to the Assessment and collection of Taxes, and the Sale of lands for taxes.*

Mr. L. Ward Smith,  
Mr. Little,  
Mr. Wakeman,

Mr. Fox.  
Mr. Woodruff.

*On so much of the Annual Message of the Governor as relates to the Lunatic Asylum.*

Mr. Bacon,  
Mr. Hicks,  
Mr. Lawrence,

Mr. Root,  
Mr. Brewer,

*On so much of the Annual Message of the Governor as relates to "Washington's Head-Quarters."*

Mr. Leland,  
Mr. Truslow,  
Mr. Martin,

Mr. Lyon,  
Mr. Lott.

*Of Five, to ascertain what progress has been made in certain suits commenced by the Attorney-General to test the validity of certain Manorial Titles.*

Mr. Nott,  
Mr. L. Sheldon,  
Mr. Waters,

Mr. Townsend,  
Mr. Pratt.

*On the bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks.*

Mr. Gilbert,  
Mr. Jermain,  
Mr. Harmon,

Mr. Little,  
Mr. Bush.

*On the bill for the relief of tenants holding lands under certain persons claiming Manorial Title in this State.*

Mr. Pratt,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. M. Sheldon,

Mr. Bolter,  
Mr. Winslow.

*Composed of the Judiciary Committee, and three other members, on the Report of the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings.*

*Judiciary.*

Mr. A. Greene,  
Mr. Dininny,  
Mr. L. D. Smith,  
Mr. Ford,

Mr. Bacon,  
Mr. W. H. Robertson,  
Mr. Townsend.

*Additional Members.*

Mr. Nott,  
Mr. Godard,

Mr. Little,

*On Resolutions respecting Domestic Slavery.*

Mr. Ford,  
Mr. Raymond,  
Mr. A. Greene,

Mr. Root,  
Mr. Bowen,

# JOINT RULES

## OF THE

### SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

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Papers to be transmitted.

Bills rejected.

Messages delivered by the clerks.

Amendments.

In case of difference, committees to be appointed.

1st. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

2d. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

3d. Messages from one House to the other, shall be communicated by the respective clerks of each House, unless the House transmitting the message shall especially direct otherwise.

4th. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

5th. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be *appointed* by the *chairman* of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in *writing*, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference; and they shall present the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall

have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon.

6th. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference, subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose, are before the House receding, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose. Matters of difference how settled.

7th. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House. Bills when deemed lost.

8th. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five members of Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution. Joint committees.

9th. Whenever ten or more bills shall be in readiness for final reading in either House, such House shall assign a day for the final reading of such bills, which day shall be within one week thereafter. At the time appointed, such House shall proceed to the final reading of bills, and continue the same from day to day, until all bills then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, except as herein provided. All bills shall have their last reading in each House, in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House; but either House may assign a day certain, for the final reading of a particular bill; or it may, by a majority of all the members present, order any bill when reached to lie on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by the vote of a majority of the members present. Final reading of bills.

Final reading of bills.

10th. No bill which shall have passed one House, shall have its final reading in the other, in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present.

No bill shall create more than one incorporation.

11th. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation by name, but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws according to the eighth article of the constitution.

Election of officers to be certified and reported by presiding officers.

12th. Whenever there shall be an election of officers by the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House, to their respective Houses, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the clerks of the two Houses.

Usual number of bills and documents to be printed.

13th. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, 380 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House; and 800 copies of all messages from the Governor, (except messages certifying his approval of bills,) all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law, (or of a resolution of either House;) which number shall be denominated the usual number.

Distribution of the bills and documents when printed.

14th. The bills and documents when printed shall be distributed as follows:

Of Bills, there shall be sent

To the Senate,.....	84 copies.
To the Assembly,.....	218 copies.
To the State Officers,.....	28 copies.
Retained to bind, .....	50 copies.

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380 copies.

Of Messages and Documents, there shall be sent

To the Senate,.....	90 copies.
To the Assembly,.....	189 copies.
To the State Officers,.....	28 copies.



## Retained to bind.

For the Senate, .....	48 copies.
For the Assembly, .....	154 copies.
For Senate Library, .....	18 copies.
For Assembly Library, .....	50 copies.
For the Counties, Public Officers, &c, ....	123 copies.
For distribution by the Governor to other states, .....	32 copies.
Retained to bind for literary exchanges to be made by the Regents of the University,	58 copies.
Bound for State Library, .....	10 copies.
	<hr/> 800 copies.

There shall also be printed and bound for the State Library, 10 copies of the Session Laws and of the Journal of each House, and 50 copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the purpose of literary exchanges.

When any extra number of any Messages or Documents are ordered, there shall be printed, in addition to the number so ordered, 60 copies to be sent to the Executive Chamber, for the use of the Governor, and also 10 copies for each of the State Officers, and 100 copies for the use of the Regents of the University, from which they shall be entitled to retain 1 copy for each of said Regents and their officers, and the balance shall be used for literary exchanges.

Whenever any order is made to print extra copies of Messages or Documents, the term "usual number" shall be construed to mean three hundred.

In case the printing of an extra number is ordered, one-third thereof shall be sent to the Senate, and the remainder to the Assembly, unless otherwise directed by law or concurrent resolution.

STATEMENT of the valuations of real and personal estate in the several  
the amount of Town, County and State taxes, and the rate of taxation

COUNTIES.	Acres of land according to Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed val- ue of real estate.	Assessed val- ue of perso- nal estate.
Albany,.....	325,590	316,152	\$13,109,103	\$3,730,467
Allegany, .....	758,380	662,614	3,680,947	116,539
Broome, .....	401,404	410,126	1,918,249	208,632
Cattaraugus, ....	783,305	801,411	3,596,985	227,613
Cayuga, .....	414,678	409,924	9,083,286	1,702,845
Chautauque, ....	650,620	646,260	4,549,951	631,854
Chemung,.....	346,000	301,943	2,570,733	487,164
Chenango, .....	514,800	536,261	3,712,689	582,943
Clinton,.....	596,800	615,412	1,717,812	61,755
*Columbia, .....	399,500	377,300	7,792,937	2,778,537
Cortland, .....	320,000	306,835	2,029,828	232,368
Delaware,.....	933,500	875,882	3,115,135	622,675
Dutchess,.....	489,700	486,098	14,588,282	4,802,350
Erie, .....	536,701	612,066	14,460,798	1,256,502
Essex,.....	1,138,500	1,071,087	1,405,802	204,866
Franklin, .....	977,388	1,015,453	1,618,200	155,785
Fulton, .....	320,500	324,666	1,023,051	222,956
Genesee,.....	†625,280	315,560	5,683,328	735,914
Greene,.....	272,933	386,069	2,239,303	507,630
Hamilton,.....	680,866	820,755	328,400	3,841
Herkimer, .....	877,000	757,384	5,506,718	989,514
Jefferson, .....	720,574	733,567	6,110,992	1,089,889
Kings, .....	48,800	†48,800	35,484,797	4,430,795
Lewis,.....	718,265	739,180	1,484,341	137,427
Livingston,.....	326,000	354,591	9,443,971	1,279,518
Madison,.....	372,000	388,404	5,843,821	846,440
Monroe, .....	388,900	392,274	13,471,544	1,715,646
Montgomery,....	221,000	237,209	2,508,917	434,713
*New-York,.....	13,920	11,774	193,028,076	61,164,451
Niagara, .....	308,662	314,411	4,942,976	336,012
Oneida,.....	704,740	736,714	10,008,482	2,853,178

1457.866

1578.139

120.273

*counties of this State; the number of acres of land assessed in each county; on each Dollar of corrected aggregate valuations, for the year 1849.*

Corrected aggregate valuations.	Am't of State and county taxes.	Am't of town taxes	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1 valuation, mills.
\$17,393,366	\$91,500 00	\$190,897 49	\$282,397 49	16.2
3,797,863	15,738 90	16,453 51	32,192 41	8.3
2,118,612	13,322 06	8,281 21	21,603 27	10.2
3,824,598	12,543 90	20,172 03	32,715 93	8.1
10,797,141	25,345 33	13,952 49	39,297 82	3.6
5,324,257	24,172 40	15,890 19	40,062 59	7.5
3,058,073	11,700 00	7,941 06	19,641 06	6.4
4,295,632	13,809 60	13,127 19	26,936 79	6.3
1,779,567	14,205 15	14,078 25	28,283 40	15.8
9,272,541	36,239 35	16,891 82	53,131 17	5.7
2,262,196	14,042 04	6,967 51	21,009 55	9.3
3,737,810	11,500 00	14,824 05	26,324 05	7.
19,390,632	65,808 79	25,964 57	91,773 36	4.7
15,727,545	63,476 24	24,164 21	87,640 45	5.6
1,610,668	13,809 38	13,519 04	27,328 92	16.9
1,773,985	8,859 20	9,382 33	18,241 53	10.3
1,246,556	8,071 60	10,513 36	18,584 96	14.9
6,420,656	11,749 84	14,095 96	25,845 80	4.
2,746,933	18,465 69	13,797 41	32,263 10	11.8
332,231	2,027 03	6,857 46	8,884 49	26.7
6,496,298	24,173 86	16,549 89	40,723 75	6.3
7,200,881	31,264 59	24,207 06	50,471 65	7.7
39,915,592	153,826 19	285,429 93	439,256 12	11.
1,622,000	8,365 29	10,322 13	18,687 42	11.5
10,723,489	26,038 06	14,003 18	40,041 24	3.7
6,690,654	21,008 57	11,363 59	32,372 16	4.8
15,187,190	54,510 02	27,991 30	82,501 32	5.4
3,614,146	23,661 01	12,456 12	36,117 13	9.9
254,192,527	2,715,510 25	* *	2,715,510 25	10.7
5,278,988	21,122 27	12,839 92	33,962 19	6.4
12,862,660	50,048 65	31,948 09	81,996 74	6.3

COUNTIES.	Acres of land according to Burr's Atlas	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed val- ue of real estate.	Assessed val- ue of perso- npl estate.
Onondaga, .....	455,100	454,320	\$14,949,325	\$1,797,978
Ontario, .....	395,107	392,651	11,693,654	2,142,816
Orange, .....	486,500	490,072	9,537,313	2,622,674
Orleans, .....	238,154	235,910	4,566,915	476,199
Oswego, .....	580,978	582,493	6,437,357	681,502
Otsego, .....	570,900	603,308	4,608,368	946,787
Putnam, .....	138,300	136,146	2,634,328	659,497
Queens, .....	253,100	179,053	8,036,980	3,563,350
Rensselaer, .....	400,700	396,490	9,910,736	4,195,713
Richmond, .....	40,300	21,262	1,559,753	343,935
Rockland, .....	110,500	102,674	1,933,516	570,379
St. Lawrence, ...	1,738,500	†1,738,500	3,410,298	177,331
Saratoga, .....	511,000	508,282	6,017,047	1,384,539
Schenectady, ....	125,000	116,816	2,328,994	783,423
Schoharie, .....	397,200	370,748	1,536,063	281,741
Seneca, .....	197,550	197,500	5,453,953	743,967
Suffolk, .....	626,000	396,580	4,885,725	1,210,073
*Steuben, .....	897,000	889,000	6,256,894	554,720
Sullivan, .....	587,000	649,057	1,418,825	138,633
Tioga, .....	313,500	310,589	1,607,441	330,705
Tompkins, .....	371,400	371,400	3,300,000	770,808
Ulster, .....	701,500	605,130	4,528,421	908,292
Warren, .....	583,500	503,111	988,990	30,128
Washington, ....	516,500	492,410	5,568,606	991,234
Wayne, .....	375,576	358,543	6,604,171	616,565
Westchester, ....	290,527	†290,527	12,241,840	7,777,124
Wyoming, .....	§	368,320	4,126,082	312,332
Yates, .....	204,444	207,220	3,961,851	363,361
Total, ....	28,297,142	28,076,294	\$536,162,901	\$129,926,625

\* No returns received from these counties for 1849, and therefore taken from last annual report.      † Including Wyoming.      § Included in Genesee.

(CONTINUED.)

Corrected aggregate valuations.	Am't of State and county taxes.	Am't of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1 valuation, mills.
\$16,747,303	\$49,195 52	\$36,146 54	\$85,342 06	5.1
13,836,470	24,918 24	16,800 27	41,718 51	3.1
12,159,987	36,064 00	19,720 03	55,784 03	4.6
5,043,114	16,244 88	10,748 15	26,993 03	5.3
7,118,859	36,765 96	31,005 91	67,771 87	9.5
5,555,155	16,495 20	18,759 19	35,254 39	6.4
3,293,825	5,503 14	6,452 03	11,955 17	3.6
11,600,330	18,252 45	17,559 78	35,812 23	3.1
14,106,476	50,049 85	30,509 80	80,559 65	5.7
1,903,688	7,614 74	5,674 45	13,289 19	6.9
2,503,695	4,317 03	5,292 20	9,609 23	3.8
3,587,629	25,122 00	31,159 95	56,281 95	12.9
7,401,586	36,045 91	18,145 56	54,191 47	7.3
3,112,417	15,400 00	17,731 74	33,131 74	10.4
1,818,328	11,397 79	13,146 80	24,544 59	13.5
6,197,920	16,021 68	8,366 16	24,387 84	3.8
6,095,798	13,553 94	10,600 00	24,153 94	3.9
6,811,614	16,314 61	19,725 20	36,039 81	5.3
1,557,458	9,382 53	7,644 60	17,027 13	10.9
1,938,146	10,327 94	10,612 22	20,940 16	10.8
4,070,808	17,298 80	13,186 46	30,485 26	7.5
5,436,713	24,368 14	25,821 30	50,189 44	9.2
1,023,307	7,832 58	5,248 66	13,081 24	12.8
6,559,840	26,239 36	18,112 96	44,352 32	6.7
7,220,736	14,245 85	17,269 68	31,515 53	4.4
20,018,964	34,167 11	31,734 35	65,901 46	3.3
4,099,712	11,823 68	15,230 05	27,053 73	6.6
4,325,572	13,398 85	7,417 35	20,816 20	4.8
\$665,850,737	\$4,174,277 54	\$1,374,703 74	\$5,548,981 28	8.3-10

‡ Acres of land not returned, and therefore taken from Burr's Atlas.

\* City covers the whole county.





## RELATING TO CANALS.

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### COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

[The Fund Commissioners have the care and management of the *Revenues* of the Canals, after their collection, and of the *canal debt*.]

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, *Lieutenant Governor*.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, *Secretary of State*,

WASHINGTON HUNT, *Comptroller*.

ALVAH HUNT, *Treasurer*.

LEVI S. CHATFIELD, *Attorney General*.

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### CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

[The Canal Commissioners have the general charge of the *public works*, of the construction of new canals, and through the Superintendents, of the repairs of the completed canals.]

FREDERICK FOLLETT, Albany—In charge of Division No. 1, as follows, viz: Erie Canal from Albany, including Albany Basin, to the west side of the Oneida Creek Feeder; Champlain Canal and Glen's Falls Feeder and pond above Troy dam; Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder; Black River Canal and Feeder—315 miles.

CHARLES COOK, Havana—In charge of Division No. 2, as follows, viz: Erie Canal from west side of Oneida Creek Feeder to east bounds of Wayne county; Navigable Feeders; Oswego Canal; Cayuga and Seneca Canal; Chenango Canal; Seneca River Towing Path; Oneida River Improvement; Chemung Canal and Feeder, and Crooked Lake Canal—307 miles.

JACOB HINDS, Hindsburgh—In charge of Division No. 3, as follows, viz: Erie Canal from East bounds of Wayne county to Buffalo; Genesee Valley Canal, navigable, Genesee Valley Canal, not navigable—270 miles.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

HEZEKIAH C. SEYMOUR.

## CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board is composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

[Meets at the Canal Department during the sitting of the Legislature—fixes the rates of tolls, appoints the collectors of tolls, superintendents of repairs, weigh-masters and inspectors, hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers, makes extra allowances to contractors, remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, &c.]

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CANAL DEPARTMENT.

[Rooms in the State Hall, in which the business of the Fund Commissioners and the Canal Board, and the business of the Auditor of the Canal Department, is required by law to be transacted.]

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, *Auditor.*

[Appointed by the Fund Commissioners—invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the canals—ex officio Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board.]

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CANAL APPRAISERS.

[They appraise the damages to individuals growing out of the construction of the canals.]

[Office, Albany, State Hall.]

GIDEON HARD, *Albion.*

ELIHU L. PHILLIPS, *Syracuse.*

NELSON J. BEACH, *Lowville.*

# RATES OF TOLL,

ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

*On persons and property transported on the New-York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of Navigation in 1850.*

## Provisions, &c.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
1.	On flour, salted beef and pork, bacon, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, beer, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
2.	On bran and ship-stuffs, and oil cake or oil meal, in bulk, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	2	0

## Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.

3.	On Salt, manufactured in this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	1	0
4.	On foreign salt per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	1	0	0
5.	1st. On gypsum, the product of this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	1	0
	2d. On foreign gypsum and bloom iron going towards tide water per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	3	0
6.	1st. On brick, sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, iron and copper ore, and stone for the manufacture of lime, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	1	0
	2d. On leached ashes, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	0	5
	3d. On bones for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	0	5
7.	On pot and pearl ashes, window glass manufactured in this State, kelp, charcoal, broken castings, scrap iron and pig iron. per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
8.	On mineral coal, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	0	5
9.	On stove, and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0

No.	Cts.	m.	fr.
10. On copperas and manganese, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
11. On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	0	5

*Furs, Peltry, Skins, &c.*

12. On furs and peltry, (except deer, buffalo and moose skins.) per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	1	0	0
13. On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	5	0
14. On sheep skins, and raw hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
15. On imported raw hides, of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	5	0

*Furniture, &c.*

16. On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	3	0
17. On carts, wagons, sleighs, plows, and mechanics' tools, necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement. per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	3	0

*Stone, Slate, &c.*

18. On tile for roofing, and stoneware, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
19. On slate, and all stone, wrought or unwrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	2	0

*Lumber, Wood, &c.*

20. On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats, .....	0	4	0
21. On the same, if carried in rafts, (except dock sticks, as in next item,) per 100 cubic feet per mile, .....	1	0	0

No.	Cts. m. fr.
22. On round dock sticks, passing in cribs, separate from every other kind of timber, per 100 cubic feet per mile, .....	1 0 0
23. On lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz :	
1. On white pine, white wood, bass wood and cedar, .....	0 1 8
2. On oak, hickory, beech and sycamore, .....	0 1 0
3. On spruce, maple, ash and elm, .....	0 1 2
4. On cherry and black walnut, .....	0 1 4
5. On hemlock, .....	0 0 6
6. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain one thousand feet, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats, (except such as is enumerated in rates number 25 and 34,) per 1,000 feet per mile when not weighed, ....	0 5 0
7. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed, .....	0 2 5
8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile, .....	2 0 0
24. On mahogany, (except veneering) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile, .....	1 5 0
25. 1st. On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, felloes, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and stuff manufactured or partly manufactured for chairs or bedsteads, and hop poles, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0 2 0
2d. On brush handles, brush backs, looking-glass backs, gun-stocks, plough beams and plough handles, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0 2 0
26. On staves and heading and empty barrels and casks, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0 1 0
27. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0 5 0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
28.	1. On shingles, per M. per mile, carried in boats,...	0	1	0
	2. On the same when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	3	0
29.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0	4	0
30.	On split posts, (not exceeding ten feet in length,) and rails for fencing, (not exceeding fourteen feet in length,) per M. per mile, carried in boats, ...	2	0	0
31.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8	0	0
32.	1st. On wood for fuel, (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) per cord per mile, .....	0	5	0
	2d. On tan bark, per cord per mile, .....	1	0	0
33.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile, .....	2	0	0
34.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile,...	0	5	0

*Agricultural Productions, &c.*

35.	1st. On wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0
	2d. On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	2	0
36.	On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
37.	On horses, (and each horse when not weighed to be computed at 900 pounds,) per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	3	0
38.	On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
39.	1st. On manilla, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	4	0
	2d. On hemp and unmanufactured tobacco going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	1	0
40.	On pressed hay and pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	2	0
41.	1st. On corn and corn meal, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	2	0
	2d. On oats and barley per 1,000 pounds per mile, ..	0	3	0
	3d. On potatoes, apples and onions, per 1,000 pounds per mile, .....	0	1	0



No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
4th.	On wheat and all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, and not being merchandize, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0
42.	On merchandize, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz :			
1.	On sugar, molasses, coffee, nails and spikes, iron, steel, crockery and glass ware, oysters and clams in the shell, going from tide water,....	0	5	0
2.	On other merchandize,.....	0	8	0
3.	On mineral water,.....	0	4	0
<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>				
43.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	8	0
44.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,...	0	4	0
<i>Boats and Passengers.</i>				
45.	On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons navigating the canals, per mile, viz :			
1.	Genesee Valley, Cayuga and Seneca, and Chenango canals, .....	3	0	0
2.	All other canals, .....	5	0	0
46.	On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property per mile, .....	2	0	0
47.	On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,....	0	0	5
48.	On articles of the manufacture of the United States going towards tide water, although they may be enumerated in the foregoing list, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0

## A LIST

*Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distances from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.*

## JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
ALBANY .....	0	0	110	269	364
Port-Schuyler .....	5	5	105	264	359
Gibbsouville.....	1	6	104	263	358
WEST-TROY.....	1	7	103	262	357
Junction .....	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes .....	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct.....	3	13	97	256	351
Willow-Spring.....	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct.....	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY.....	4	30	80	239	334
Rötterdam .....	9	39	71	230	325
Phillip's Locks .....	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam .....	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek.....	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown .....	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE .....	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose.....	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin.....	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie .....	3	69	41	200	295
Fort Plain.....	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing.....	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville.....	2	77	33	192	287

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
East Canada Creek.....	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle, (Nowandaga)	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry .....	3	86	24	183	278
LITTLE FALLS.....	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7.....	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge...	4	95	15	174	269
Herkimer Upper Bridge...	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek.....	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing .....	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek .....	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort .....	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's .....	6	107	3	162	257
UTICA .....	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills .....	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro .....	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany.....	3	117	7	152	247
ROME .....	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Creek Aq'ct, (Ft. Bull)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin.....	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek.....	1	130	20	139	234
New-London .....	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins' .....	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis' .....	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek.....	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota .....	5	146	36	123	218
New-Boston .....	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango .....	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook .....	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville.....	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake.....	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius.....	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone Feeder.....	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder.....	2	167	55	104	199
Lodi.....	5	170	60	99	194

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
SYRACUSE .....	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes .....	2	173	63	96	191
Belisle .....	4	177	67	92	187
Nine Mile Creek .....	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus .....	1	179	69	90	185
Canton .....	5	184	74	85	180
Peru .....	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan .....	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring .....	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport .....	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport .....	1	197	87	72	167
Port Byron .....	2	199	89	70	165
MONTEZUMA .....	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit .....	6	211	101	58	153
Clyde .....	5	216	106	53	148
Lock-Berlin .....	5	221	111	48	143
LYONS .....	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville .....	6	231	121	38	133
Newark .....	1	232	122	37	132
Port Gibson .....	3	235	125	34	129
PALMYRA .....	5	240	130	29	124
Macedonville .....	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport .....	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton .....	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre .....	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport .....	1	252	142	17	112
Fullam's Basin .....	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin .....	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford .....	3	259	149	10	105
Billginhast's Basin .....	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3 .....	2	265	155	4	99
ROCHESTER .....	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's .....	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin .....	2	281	171	12	83

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Ut.ca.	Roches- ter.	Buffalo.
Adam's Basin.....	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin.....	3	287	177	18	77
BROCKPORT.....	2	289	179	20	75
Holley.....	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton.....	4	298	188	29	66
ALBION.....	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin.....	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbor.....	1	307	198	38	57
Long Bridge.....	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville.....	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert.....	1	312	202	43	52
Medina.....	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin.....	3	318	218	49	46
Middleport.....	3	321	211	52	43
Reynold's Basin.....	3	324	214	55	40
Gasport.....	2	326	216	57	38
LOCKPORT.....	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton.....	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's.....	2	342	232	73	23
H. Brockway's.....	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda.....	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black Rock.....	8	360	250	91	4
Black Rock,.....	1	361	251	92	3
BUFFALO.....	3	364	254	95	0

28.90 chains over to Lake Erie—Big Buffalo Creek Harbor.

## CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Albany.	Whitehall.
ALBANY .....	0	0	73
WEST-TROY .....	7	7	66
Junction, .....	2	9	64
WATEFORD .....	3	12	61
Mechanicsville .....	8	20	53
Stillwater Village .....	4	24	49
Bleecker's Basin .....	2	26	47
Wilbur's Basin .....	2	28	45
Van Duzen's Landing .....	5	33	40
Schuylerville .....	3	36	37
Saratoga Bridge .....	2	38	35
Fort Miller .....	3	41	32
Moses Kill .....	3	44	29
Fort Edward .....	5	49	24
Glen's Falls Feeder .....	2	51	22
Baker's Basin .....	1	52	21
Smith's Basin .....	5	57	16
Fort Ann .....	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing .....	4	65	8
WHITEHALL .....	8	73	0



GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER.—[*Champlain Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM	
	Place to place.	
Champlain Canal,.....	0	
Sandy Hill,.....	2	
Glen's Falls,.....	3	
Head of the Feeder,.....	2	
Head of the Pond, .....	5	
	—	
	12	
From Junction to Whitehall,.....	64	
Length of Glen's Falls Feeder, .....	12	
Length of Pond above Troy dam,.....	3	
	—	
Total, .....	79	

## CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place	Utica.	Hamil- ton.	Oxford.	Bing- hamton.
UTICA, .....	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from N. Hart- ford to Whitesboro, .....	3	3	27	57	94
Clinton, .....	6	9	21	51	88
Deansville, .....	5	14	16	46	83
Oriskany Falls, .....	5	19	11	41	78
Solsville, .....	3	22	8	38	75
Bouckville, .....	2	24	6	36	73

## CHENANGO CANAL.—[CONTINUED.]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamil- ton.	Oxford.	Bing- hamton.
Peck's Basin,.....	2	26	4	34	71
HAMILTON, .....	4	30	0	30	67
Lebanon Factory,.....	2	32	2	28	65
Earlville, .....	4	36	6	24	61
Sherburne,.....	5	41	11	19	56
North Norwich,.....	4	45	15	15	52
Plasterville, .....	2	47	17	13	50
Norwich,.....	4	51	21	9	46
OXFORD,.....	9	60	30	0	37
Hayne's Mill,.....	10	70	40	10	27
Greene, .....	4	74	44	12	23
Forks, .....	8	82	52	22	15
Pond Brook,.....	2	84	54	24	13
Port Crane, .....	5	89	59	29	8
Crocker's Mills,.....	1	90	60	30	7
BINGHAMTON, .....	7	97	67	37	0

## OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
SYRACUSE,.....	0	0	38
SALINA, .....	2	2	36
Liverpool,.....	3	5	33
Mud Lock, .....	2	7	31
Cold Spring,.....	1	8	30

## OSWEGO CANAL.—[CONTINUED.]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
New Bridge, .....	5	13	25
Three River Point,.....	2	15	23
Phoenix, .....	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock, .....	3	20	18
Ox Creek,.....	3	23	15
Fulton, .....	4	27	11
Braydock's Rapid, .....	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing, .....	4	35	8
High Dam,.....	1	36	2
OSWEGO, .....	2	38	0

## CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Geneva.
MONTENZUMA, .....	0	0	21
Seneca River .....	5	5	16
S. Dermont, .....	2	7	14
Seneca Falls, .....	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills, .....	2	12	9
Waterloo, .....	2	14	7
Teal's, .....	5	19	2
GENEVA, .....	2	21	0
Lateral Canal to East Cayu- ga village, two miles,....	2		

## CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Seneca Lake,.....	0	0	23	33
HAVANA,.....	4	4	19	29
Millport, .....	6	10	13	23
FAIRPORT, .....	7	17	6	16
Elmira,.....	6	23	0	22
Knoxville, .....	22	33	22	0

FEEDER.—[*Chemung Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
FAIRPORT, .....	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin, .....	7	24	13	9
Dam at Head of Feeder, .....	7	31	20	2
Knoxville, .....	2	33	22	0

Canal from Lake to Elmira,..... 23 miles,

Feeder,..... 16 miles,

Total, ..... 39

## CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
DRESDEN, .....	0	0	8
Mallory's, .....	0	3	5
Andrews and Ways, .....	2	5	3
PENN-YAN, .....	2	7	1
Crooked Lake, .....	1	8	0

## GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Dansville.
ROCHESTER, .....	0	0	37	52
Lock No. 1, (junction with Genesee River,) .....	2	2	35	50
Tone's Basin, .....	6	8	29	44
SCOTTSVILLE, .....	4	12	25	40
Avon Road, (town of Caledonia,) ...	8	20	17	32
Sackett's Basin, .....	2	22	15	30
Fowlerville Road, .....	2	24	13	28
Barclay's Mill, .....	2	26	11	26
Piffardinia, .....	3	29	8	25
Spencer's Basin, .....	1	30	7	22
Tracy's Basin, .....	2	32	5	20
Cuyler, .....	1	33	4	19
Leicester, .....	1	34	3	18

## GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.—[CONTINUED.]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Dansville.
Genesee Dam, (near Mt. Morris,)..	2	36	1	16
MOUNT MORRIS, .....	1	37	0	15
Shaker Settlement, (Junction,).....	4	41	4	11
Fitzhugh's Basin, .....	2	43	6	9
Kyserville, .....	1	44	7	8
Rock Spring, .....	2	46	9	6
Sherwood's Landing, .....	1	47	10	5
Steam Saw Mill, .....	1	48	11	4
McNair's Landing, .....	1	49	12	3
Woodville, .....	1	50	13	2
Commenville, .....	1	51	14	1
DANSVILLE, .....	1	52	15	0

## ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER,

Extends from the Erie Canal at Higgins', four miles west of New London, to the Oneida Lake, as follows:

Canal proper, from Higgins' to Wood Creek,.....  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

Wood Creek, with a towing path to the Oneida Lake,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Total Length, ..... 6 miles.



## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Erie Canal, .....	363	
Albany Basin, .....	1	
Feeders, .....	8	
	—	372 miles.
Champlain Canal, .....	64	
Glen's Falls Feeder, .....	12	
Pond above Troy Dam, .....	3	
	—	79 miles.
Chenango Canal, .....		97 miles.
Oswego Canal, .....		38 miles.
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, .....		23 miles.
Chemung Canal, .....	23	
Feeder, .....	16	
	—	39 miles.
Crooked Lake Canal, .....		8 miles.
Genesee Valley Canal, .....		52 miles.
Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder, .....		6 miles.
	—	
Total, .....		714 miles.

## A LIST

*Of the Freight Stations on the different Railroads and their Canal distances from each other, as adopted by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, November, 1847.*

## ROADS ON LINE OF ERIE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM								
	Place to place.	Alb'ny, Greenbush & Troy.	Schenectady.	Utica.	Syracuse.	Auburn.	Rochester.	Attica.	Buffalo.
Albany, Greenbush and Troy,	0	0	30	110	171	195	269	324	364
Schenectady, .....	30	30	0	80	141	165	239	294	334
Hoffman's Ferry, .....	10	40	10	70	131	155	229	284	324
Crane's Village, .....	3	43	13	67	128	152	226	281	321
Amsterdam, .....	4	47	17	63	124	148	222	277	317
Tribe's Hill, .....	5	52	22	58	119	143	217	272	312
Fonda, .....	5	57	27	53	114	138	212	267	307
Spraker's, .....	9	66	36	44	105	129	203	258	298
Palatine Bridge, .....	3	69	39	41	102	126	200	255	295
Fort Plain, .....	3	72	42	38	99	123	197	252	292
Garoga Creek, .....	3	75	45	35	96	120	194	249	289
St. Johnsville, .....	2	77	47	33	94	118	192	247	287
East Canada Creek, .....	4	81	51	29	90	114	188	243	283
Little Falls, .....	7	88	58	22	83	107	181	236	276
Herkimer, .....	7	95	65	15	76	100	174	229	269
Frankfort, .....	6	101	71	9	70	94	168	223	263
Utica, .....	9	110	80	0	61	85	159	214	254
Whitesboro', .....	4	114	84	4	57	81	155	210	250
Oriskany, .....	3	117	87	7	54	78	152	207	247
Rome, .....	8	125	95	15	46	70	144	199	239
Green's Corners, .....	6	131	101	21	40	64	138	193	233
Verona, .....	5	136	106	26	35	59	133	188	228
Oneida, .....	5	141	111	31	30	54	128	183	223
Wampsville, .....	4	145	115	35	26	50	124	179	219
Canastota, .....	1	146	116	36	25	49	123	178	218
Canasaraga, .....	5	151	121	41	20	44	118	173	213

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM								
	Place to place.	Alb'ny, Green-bush & Troy.	Schenectady.	Utica.	Syracuse.	Auburn.	Rochester.	Attica.	Buffalo.
Chittenango, .....	2	153	123	43	18	42	116	171	211
Kirkville, .....	5	158	128	48	13	37	111	166	206
Manlius, .....	4	162	132	52	9	33	107	162	202
De Witt, .....	5	167	137	57	4	28	102	157	197
Syracuse, .....	4	171	141	61	0	24	98	153	193
Camillus, .....	8	179	149	69	8	16	90	145	185
Marcellus, .....	2	181	151	71	10	14	88	143	183
Halfway .....	2	183	153	73	12	12	86	141	181
Junction, .....	4	187	157	77	16	8	82	137	177
Sennet, .....	3	190	160	80	19	5	79	134	174
Auburn, .....	5	195	165	85	24	0	74	129	169
Cayuga, .....	10	205	175	95	34	10	64	119	159
Seneca Falls, .....	5	210	180	100	39	15	59	114	154
Waterloo, .....	3	213	183	103	42	18	56	111	151
Geneva, ....	6	219	189	109	48	24	50	105	145
Vienna, .....	8	227	197	117	56	32	42	97	137
Canandaigua, .....	13	240	210	130	69	45	29	84	124
Victor, .....	10	250	220	140	79	55	19	74	114
Fisher's, .....	5	255	225	145	84	60	14	69	109
Pittsford, .....	4	259	229	149	88	64	10	65	105
Rochester, .....	10	269	239	159	98	74	0	55	95
Churchville, .....	18	287	257	177	116	92	18	37	77
Bergen, .....	3	290	260	180	119	95	21	34	74
Byron, .....	10	300	270	190	129	105	31	24	64
Batavia, .....	10	310	280	200	139	115	41	14	54
Alexander, .....	10	320	290	210	149	125	51	4	44
Attica, .....	4	324	294	214	153	129	55	0	40
Darien, .....	5	329	299	219	158	134	60	5	35
Darien Centre, .....	3	332	302	222	161	137	63	8	32
Alden, .....	7	339	309	229	168	144	70	15	25
Town Line, .....	6	345	315	235	174	150	76	21	19
Lancaster, .....	7	352	322	242	181	157	83	28	12
Buffalo, .....	12	364	334	254	193	169	95	40	0

## RAILROAD ON LINE OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM						
	Place to place.	Whitehall.	Comstock's Landing.	Fort Ann.	Smith's Basin.	Fort Edward.	Gansevoort's.
Whitehall, .....	0	0	8	12	16	24	30
Comstock's Landing, ...	8	8	0	4	8	16	22
Fort Ann, .....	4	12	4	0	4	12	18
Smith's Basin, .....	4	16	8	4	0	8	14
Fort Edward, .....	8	24	16	12	8	0	6
Gansevoort's, .....	6	30	22	18	14	6	0
Saratoga Springs, .....	11	41	33	29	25	17	11

## RAILROAD ON LINE OF OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Baldwinsville.	Lamson's.	Fulton.
Syracuse, .....	0	0	13	19	27
Baldwinsville, .....	13	13	0	6	14
Lamson's, .....	6	19	6	0	8
Fulton, .....	8	27	14	8	0
Oswego, .....	11	38	25	19	11

## RAILROAD ON LINE OF CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM					
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Havana.	Millport.	Horse Heads.	Junction with N. Y. and E. R. R.
Seneca Lake,.....	0	0	4	10	17	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Havana, .....	4	4	0	6	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Millport,.....	6	10	6	0	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horse Head, .....	7	17	13	7	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Junction with N. Y. and E. R. R.,.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0

## STATEMENT

*Showing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New-York State Canals, for Tolls, Penalties, and copies of Clearances, from 1843 to 1849.*

## ERIE CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
New-York	-----	-----	-----	\$39,213 12	\$128,971 28	\$131,442 90	\$213,707 25
Albany	-----	-----	-----	259,072 93	351,839 32	359,110 17	328,777 30
West-Troy	-----	-----	-----	305,583 04	312,612 33	344,302 84	305,756 97
Schenectady	-----	-----	-----	9,220 36	8,405 07	9,857 28	11,296 52
Fultonville	-----	-----	-----	15,010 51	14,119 08	12,703 28	11,423 53
Little Falls	-----	-----	-----	11,567 90	12,869 57	12,195 76	12,055 11
Utica	-----	-----	-----	46,578 46	53,938 86	54,912 75	48,786 29
Rome	-----	-----	-----	45,520 00	42,856 30	37,582 72	38,514 72
Syracuse	-----	-----	-----	87,787 19	98,733 55	105,938 14	92,819 55
Montezuma	-----	-----	-----	94,886 98	96,448 30	93,185 87	83,619 62
Lions	-----	-----	-----	21,063 31	19,934 99	21,686 75	19,225 70
Palmyra	-----	-----	-----	49,595 48	51,354 86	50,026 65	58,178 08
Rochester	-----	-----	-----	197,303 87	232,862 75	202,808 61	191,894 97
Brookport	-----	-----	-----	11,386 40	13,602 86	33,760 43	64,060 10
Albion	-----	-----	-----	50,682 54	66,293 65	26,125 56	21,829 46
Lockport	-----	-----	-----	80,584 63	84,023 84	137,682 94	233,081 24
Black-Rock	-----	-----	-----	83,929 20	133,502 50	260,022 01	63,689 34
Buffalo	-----	-----	-----	703,683 02	1,216,700 96	672,618 09	757,491 36
Waterford	-----	-----	-----	3,349 61	3,916 74	3,498 34	2,328 25
Salina	-----	-----	-----	20,773 55	20,624 21	19,083 40	21,649 56
Oswego	-----	-----	-----	130,231 85	183,067 21	176,078 96	219,584 58
Geneva	-----	-----	-----	45,376 65	54,695 80	51,680 22	41,556 55
Havana	-----	-----	-----	8,212 16	6,753 46	8,212 27	7,746 64
Horse Heads	-----	-----	-----	30,533 72	32,948 03	26,580 92	18,834 41
Corning	-----	-----	-----	19,999 36	26,973 05	25,048 82	23,807 15
Dresden	-----	-----	-----	6,810 87	6,655 40	6,680 63	7,868 78
Penn-Yan	-----	-----	-----	20,109 65	17,662 91	16,228 35	18,495 19



Oxford	1,950 40	3,484 56	4,414 66	4,503 81	5,338 89	2,609 86	1,936 04
Binghamton	2,202 10	4,487 85	6,160 73	5,791 87	5,101 21	3,244 01	2,490 93
Scottsville	3,780 73	7,188 93	10,934 21	16,412 17	21,670 09	20,590 24	20,505 92
Dausville	4,970 18	10,851 37	12,313 56	14,501 60	17,370 29	17,147 13	18,857 03
Higgins'	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	463 94
-----	1,880,314 55	2,190,147 37	2,361,884 24	2,499,275 58	3,333,347 36	2,947,645 90	2,962,132 09

## CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

New-York	-----	-----	-----	\$525 42	\$473 17	\$39 90	\$258 12
Albany	-----	-----	\$5,130 55	4,478 10	6,293 51	6,297 04	6,252 03
West Troy	32,043 36	37,455 69	37,069 56	33,055 69	37,753 80	40,203 86	39,588 88
Waterford	4,377 36	5,044 57	5,727 69	2,940 13	4,018 99	7,466 82	7,250 70
Schuyterville,	13,058 35	15,092 32	15,371 26	15,420 22	14,647 16	13,027 59	7,145 50
Glens Falls	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,338 56
Whitehall	47,701 55	55,911 38	55,911 38	51,675 11	56,811 17	50,460 45	53,838 27
-----	162,308 50	116,739 34	119,210 44	108,094 67	120,097 80	117,500 66	121,672 06

## OSWEGO CANAL.

New-York	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$717 90
Albany	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,361 25
West Troy	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,717 37
Salina	\$16,130 99	\$25,186 23	\$27,003 14	\$22,551 72	\$27,704 26	\$30,832 97	19,323 41
Oswego	20,072 94	30,978 70	31,343 91	35,633 71	50,229 08	49,186 04	61,095 46
-----	36,203 93	56,164 93	58,347 05	58,185 43	77,933 34	80,019 01	91,220 39

## CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Montezuma	\$7,892 36	\$8,816 25	\$10,040 94	\$9,204 81	\$10,077 87	\$10,880 52	\$10,494 02
Geneva	5,065 77	8,261 54	7,480 43	7,291 24	7,642 08	7,492 39	6,604 45
Havana	721 90	1,055 17	1,353 69	1,010 93	862 58	3,990 21	889 18
Horse Heads	4,369 99	4,080 28	2,936 19	4,024 37	4,320 80	3,775 09	2,788 58
Corning	-----	-----	7,333 96	2,630 55	3,304 31	2,994 23	3,372 41
Dresden	496 60	648 65	500 99	739 82	726 87	739 45	880 90
Penn-Yan	871 08	1,756 28	2,743 94	2,380 39	1,991 44	1,963 88	2,163 17
-----	19,417 38	24,618 17	32,530 14	27,282 11	28,925 95	28,815 82	27,192 71

## CHEMUNG CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Havana .....	\$2,111 52	\$2,769 31	\$3,392 27	\$2,455 94	\$3,389 11	\$3,655 31	\$4,522 19
Horse Heads .....	7,615 04	11,615 82	4,447 33	5,066 96	5,905 84	5,765 47	4,272 11
Corning .....	-----	-----	13,604 93	5,980 54	7,382 75	6,768 85	6,987 04
	9,726 56	14,385 13	21,444 53	13,503 54	16,677 70	16,189 63	15,781 34

## CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Dresden .....	447 85	496 71	612 06	633 92	730 11	515 06	528 85
Penn.-Yan .....	880 33	1,000 18	1,340 67	1,278 89	1,216 39	1,306 64	1,267 19
	1,328 18	1,497 89	1,952 73	1,912 81	1,946 50	1,821 70	1,796 04

## CHENANGO CANAL.

Unica .....	6,688 43	8,563 81	9,786 85	8,352 27	11,360 16	17,292 33	9,929 82
Hamilton .....	3,094 84	3,124 65	3,011 46	2,997 35	4,188 47	4,232 04	3,626 19
Oxford .....	3,286 38	4,846 78	5,999 57	5,061 58	6,455 21	5,754 03	4,588 14
Binghamton .....	3,125 23	5,642 77	7,723 88	7,081 66	5,596 49	5,090 73	3,151 25
	16,194 75	22,177 96	26,521 76	23,492 86	28,570 33	32,369 13	21,295 45

## GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Rochester .....	4,248 18	5,321 13	6,669 77	5,806 28	6,952 32	7,910 72	7,577 94
Scottsville .....	7,622 43	8,861 40	10,213 16	11,009 66	11,439 87	10,590 26	10,104 67
Dansville .....	3,421 17	5,458 67	6,291 00	6,632 63	8,315 06	8,221 08	7,884 81
	15,291 78	19,641 20	23,173 93	23,448 57	26,707 25	26,722 06	25,567 42

## ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Higgin's .....	507 74	621 45	653 53	542 80	624 74	813 65	821 06
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## SENECA RIVER TOWING PATH.

Salina .....	296 80	381 13	473 52	368 10	372 96	469 78	274 82
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THE TONS of the total movement of articles on all the Canals, from 1836 to 1849, is as follows :

YEAR.	Products of forest, tons.	Agricul- ture, tons.	Manufac- tures, tons	Merchan- dize, tons.	Other arti- cles, tons.	Total, tons.
1836,.....	755,252	225,747	88,810	127,895	113,103	1,310,807
1837,.....	618,741	208,043	81,735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838,.....	605,089	255,927	101,526	124,290	186,879	1,333,011
1839,.....	667,581	266,052	111,968	132,286	257,826	1,435,713
1840, G. Valley Canal open'd,	587,647	393,780	100,367	112,021	223,231	1,417,046
1841,.....	645,548	391,905	127,896	141,054	215,258	1,521,661
1842,.....	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
1843,.....	687,184	455,797	124,277	119,209	126,972	1,513,439
1844,.....	864,373	509,387	144,245	141,930	156,651	1,816,586
1845,.....	881,774	555,160	160,638	151,450	228,543	1,977,565
1846,.....	916,976	814,258	149,006	169,799	218,623	2,268,662
1847,.....	1,087,714	1,092,946	176,448	224,890	287,812	2,869,810
1848,.....	1,086,880	913,824	202,781	261,458	331,287	2,796,230
1849,.....	1,104,940	1,020,259	203,990	255,455	310,088	2,894,732
Total for 14 years,.....	11,074,296	7,503,661	1,872,655	2,157,960	2,954,917	25,563,489
Yearly average,.....	791,021	535,976	133,761	154,140	211,066	1,825,964
Per cent of each class, .....	43.32	29.35	7.33	8.44	11.56	100.00
Av. from 1836 to '42, 7 y'rs,	580,620	345,701	100,509	111,750	162,347	1,300,927
Av. from 1843 to '49, 7 y'rs,	947,120	765,947	165,912	189,170	237,140	2,305,289

THE VALUE of the "total movement" of articles on all the canals, from 1836 to 1849.

YEAR.	Products of Forest	Agriculture.	Manufac- tures.	Merchandise	Other articles.	Total.
1836, -----	\$7,282,438	\$18,619,834	\$7,380,576	\$31,973,874	\$2,377,631	\$47,634,343
1837, -----	6,146,716	16,201,331	6,390,485	23,935,990	3,134,766	55,809,288
1838, -----	6,338,063	19,390,714	5,915,856	31,594,692	2,507,234	65,746,559
1839, -----	7,767,553	17,056,911	5,989,576	39,493,764	3,096,960	73,399,764
1840, -----	4,609,035	18,644,481	4,719,054	35,636,942	2,794,379	66,403,892
1841, -----	11,841,103	21,901,713	5,422,615	50,134,320	2,903,178	92,202,929
1842, -----	5,957,219	16,987,843	4,435,289	30,042,113	2,591,104	60,016,608
1843, -----	6,653,080	20,588,118	4,925,545	40,651,798	3,458,368	76,276,909
1844, -----	7,422,737	23,379,613	6,151,806	49,224,099	4,742,867	90,921,152
1845, -----	6,472,237	29,479,488	6,994,932	52,542,336	5,110,866	100,626,839
1846, -----	6,422,409	35,820,586	7,015,311	62,004,488	4,349,315	115,612,109
1847, -----	7,546,063	55,757,166	8,072,059	74,753,638	5,434,502	151,563,428
1848, -----	7,219,350	42,850,086	7,433,957	76,945,463	5,637,301	140,086,157
1849, -----	8,671,057	46,408,092	7,183,930	77,094,282	5,374,924	144,732,285
Total for 14 years, -----	100,344,060	383,086,006	88,030,991	676,627,830	53,546,345	1,301,635,282
Yearly average, -----	7,167,433	27,363,286	6,287,928	48,287,702	3,824,742	92,931,091
Per cent of each class, -----	7.71	29.44	6.76	51.96	4.13	100.00
An. av. from '36 to 42, 7 years, -----	7,133,875	18,400,404	5,750,493	34,687,389	2,772,608	68,744,769
An. av. from '43 to '49, 7 years, -----	7,200,990	36,326,168	6,835,363	61,888,015	4,876,878	117,117,414

THE TOLLS paid on the "total movement" of articles, and upon boats and passengers annually, from 1837 to 1849, both years inclusive, are as follows:

YEAR.	Boats and passengers	Products of forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1837. -----	\$195,508	\$211,118	\$370,041	\$75,507	\$380,826	\$56,430	\$1,289,430
1838. -----	210,457	229,998	468,495	74,941	526,911	78,555	1,589,357
1839. -----	181,323	253,710	479,534	81,251	535,486	83,662	1,614,966
1840. Gen Val. Canal opened,	185,022	197,504	808,623	75,765	427,966	80,467	1,775,747
1841. -----	179,819	313,444	785,943	95,595	553,003	102,078	2,034,882
1842. -----	165,515	211,979	805,376	70,611	393,875	101,870	1,749,196
1843. -----	156,004	290,755	922,710	93,231	592,617	116,273	2,081,590
1844. -----	191,878	363,547	1,009,773	123,061	585,147	172,968	2,446,374
1845. -----	195,426	413,613	1,088,671	111,236	625,900	211,335	2,446,181
1846. -----	223,669	354,888	1,439,793	81,288	546,227	110,241	2,755,106
1847. -----	278,022	358,235	2,031,748	94,648	670,979	201,749	3,435,381
1848. -----	240,341	367,494	1,602,995	112,355	779,420	149,601	3,252,212
1849. -----	234,311	403,566	1,608,441	101,638	769,913	145,357	3,268,226
Total for 13 years, -----	2,637,295	3,975,251	13,422,143	1,191,127	7,393,270	1,610,562	30,139,648
Yearly average, -----	202,869	305,788	1,032,473	91,625	561,790	123,889	2,318,434
Per cent of each class, -----	8.75	13.19	44.53	3.95	24.24	5.34	100.00
An av. from 1837 to '42, 6 y'rs.	186,271	236,359	619,668	78,945	470,511	83,839	1,675,596
An av. from 1843 to '49, 7 y'rs.	217,093	365,299	1,386,304	102,494	640,629	158,219	2,869,438



TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson River, from the RRIE Canal, from 1835 to 1849, both years inclusive.

YEAR.	Products of forest, tons.	Agriculture, tons.	Manufactures, tons.	Merchandise, tons.	Other articles, tons.	Total, tons.
1835,-----	299,944	167,448	7,191	2,055	21,201	497,839
1836,-----	214,179	165,870	10,806	1,156	27,114	419,125
1837,-----	181,644	145,718	8,350	356	51,438	387,506
1838,-----	198,964	174,025	7,229	258	38,773	419,249
1839,-----	185,728	155,082	6,686	405	38,366	386,267
1840,-----	140,584	294,423	6,655	26	25,627	467,315
1841,-----	237,520	265,920	12,778	142	16,160	532,520
1842,-----	156,691	287,928	10,406	143	24,981	480,149
1843,-----	239,585	338,968	23,542	134	33,116	635,345
1844,-----	356,874	371,326	28,432	236	42,948	799,816
1845,-----	420,190	430,454	43,184	206	65,556	959,590
1846,-----	407,848	612,585	34,561	222	52,054	1,107,270
1847,-----	445,975	875,365	25,755	690	83,467	1,431,252
1848,-----	406,982	674,194	24,514	296	78,351	1,184,337
1849,-----	442,106	736,009	24,340	205	64,064	1,266,724
Total for 15 years,-----	4,334,814	5,695,315	274,429	6,530	663,216	10,974,304
Yearly average,-----	288,988	379,688	18,295	435	44,214	731,620
Per cent of each class,-----	39.50	51.90	2.50	0.06	6.04	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to '41, 7 y'rs,	208,366	195,069	8,528	628	31,240	444,260
An. av. from 1842 to '49, 8 y'rs,	359,531	540,854	26,842	266	55,567	983,060

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson River, from the CHAMPLAIN Canal, from 1835 to 1849, both years inclusive.

YEAR.	Products of forest, tons.	Agriculture, tons.	Manufactures, tons.	Merchandise, tons.	Other articles, tons.	Total, tons.
1835,.....	240,258	3,506	1,657	30	9,901	255,352
1836,.....	259,489	7,130	2,100	20	8,483	277,222
1837,.....	203,373	5,751	1,774	38	13,339	224,275
1838,.....	201,913	8,117	1,258	40	9,904	221,232
1839,.....	191,992	8,703	1,879	94	13,193	215,861
1840,.....	181,125	7,933	2,010	78	10,551	201,697
1841,.....	211,575	4,320	5,113	13	20,793	241,814
1842,.....	164,789	5,249	5,609	42	10,788	186,477
1843,.....	176,588	7,172	5,951	67	11,738	201,516
1844,.....	188,328	7,388	3,902	9	19,651	219,278
1845,.....	187,740	17,173	6,628	47	33,765	245,353
1846,.....	195,162	15,869	11,515	1,575	30,928	255,049
1847,.....	220,238	22,352	25,777	4,141	40,623	313,031
1848,.....	196,290	11,702	20,353	6,047	29,176	263,568
1849,.....	223,441	33,539	19,948	5,668	30,574	313,222
Total for 15 years,.....	3,042,201	165,956	115,474	17,909	293,407	3,634,497
Yearly average,.....	202,820	11,064	7,698	1,194	19,560	242,330
Per cent of each class,.....	83.70	4.57	2.25	0.35	8.07	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to '41, 7 y'rs,	212,818	4,494	2,256	45	12,309	233,922
An. av. from 1842 to '49, 7 y'rs,	194,059	15,062	12,460	2,199	25,905	249,687

TOTAL TONS of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river, from the Erie and Champlain canals, from 1835 to 1849, was as follows:

YEAR.	Products of forest, tons.	Agriculture, tons.	Manufactures, tons.	Merchandise, tons.	Other articles, tons.	Total, tons.
1835,-----	540,202	170,954	8,848	2,085	31,102	753,191
1836,-----	473,668	173,000	12,906	1,176	35,597	696,347
1837,-----	385,017	151,469	10,124	354	64,777	611,781
1838,-----	400,877	182,142	8,487	298	48,677	640,481
1839,-----	327,720	163,785	8,565	499	51,559	602,128
1840,-----	321,709	302,356	8,665	104	36,178	669,012
1841,-----	449,095	270,240	17,891	155	36,953	774,334
1842,-----	321,480	293,177	16,015	185	35,769	666,626
1843,-----	416,173	346,140	29,493	201	44,854	836,861
1844,-----	545,202	378,714	32,334	245	62,599	1,019,094
1845,-----	607,930	447,627	49,812	253	99,321	1,204,943
1846,-----	603,010	628,454	46,076	1,797	82,982	1,362,319
1847,-----	666,113	897,717	51,532	4,831	124,090	1,744,283
1848,-----	603,272	685,896	44,867	6,343	107,527	1,447,905
1849,-----	665,547	769,600	44,288	5,873	94,638	1,579,946
Total for 15 years,-----	7,377,015	5,861,271	389,903	24,399	956,623	14,609,211
Yearly average,-----	491,801	390,751	25,994	1,627	63,775	973,948
Per cent of each class,-----	50.50	40.12	2.67	0.17	6.55	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to '41, 7 y'rs,	421,174	201,992	10,784	669	43,549	678,176
An. av. from 1842 to '49, 8 y'rs,	553,591	555,915	39,302	2,466	81,472	1,232,622

TONS, from other States, by way of *Buffalo and Black Rock*.

[In making this statement, it was assumed that all the flour, wheat, bran and ship-stuffs cleared at Black Rock, came from other States.]

YEAR.	Products of the forest.	AGRICULTURE.				Other articles.	Total.
		Product of animals.	Vegetable food.	Other agricultural products.	Manufatures.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1836, -----	3,755	1,593	28,207	1,961	641	116	36,273
1837, -----	7,104	4,083	29,229	884	454	475	42,229
1838, -----	4,615	2,282	58,907	379	489	515	68,187
1839, -----	22,835	4,219	70,284	361	801	438	98,938
1840, -----	18,133	5,592	111,533	688	1,200	955	138,101
1841, -----	35,126	14,877	138,036	1,480	3,696	1,535	194,750
1842, -----	26,229	13,590	145,096	1,642	2,623	1,778	190,967
1843, -----	31,211	16,400	166,327	2,521	2,026	2,751	221,236
1844, -----	52,061	17,470	165,761	1,757	722	2,777	240,548
1845, -----	72,674	14,963	137,379	1,587	2,414	4,118	233,135
1846, -----	61,957	23,899	298,970	2,393	2,715	6,578	396,512
1847, -----	85,539	26,567	532,676	2,996	5,431	6,757	659,966
1848, -----	102,883	32,394	338,098	2,179	4,945	11,781	492,280
1849, -----	134,941	31,114	348,796	2,375	5,865	11,995	535,086

TONS from other States, by way of Oswego.

[In making this statement, it was assumed that all the flour, wheat, bran and ship stuffs, cleared at Oswego, came from other States.]

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	AGRICULTURE.				Manufac- tures.	Other articles.	Total.
		Products of Animals.	Vegetable Food.	Other agricul- tural products	Tons.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1836,-----	1,645	208	15,921	110	13	49	17,946	
1837,-----	533	288	13,045	17	17	126	14,026	
1838,-----	4,616	131	10,255	18	11	15	15,046	
1839,-----	5,809	288	16,107	110	--	419	22,733	
1840,-----	3,108	317	16,395	75	67	85	20,047	
1841,-----	10,272	102	18,762	180	6	104	29,426	
1842,-----	4,840	1,284	24,188	98	27	73	30,510	
1843,-----	5,564	1,282	28,025	100	51	118	35,140	
1844,-----	16,027	2,777	48,128	262	131	152	67,477	
1845,-----	18,561	954	51,502	37	151	211	71,416	
1846,-----	25,053	3,431	81,339	79	211	205	110,318	
1847,-----	31,784	2,219	118,468	212	77	114	152,874	
1848,-----	39,550	7,118	109,490	199	615	902	157,874	
1849,-----	79,318	11,910	140,968	375	291	721	233,583	

THE TONS of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo and Oswego, from the year 1835 to 1849, and at Black-Rock from 1839 to 1849 inclusive, and the total tons of wheat and flour which arrived at the Hudson river, were as follows, viz :

Year.	Buffalo. Tons.	Black Rock. Tons.	Oswego. Tons.	Total Tons.	Total tons arrived at tide water.
1835, .....	15,935	-----	14,888	30,823	128,552
1836, .....	24,154	-----	13,591	37,745	124,982
1837, .....	27,206	-----	7,429	34,635	116,491
1838, .....	57,977	-----	10,010	67,987	133,080
1839, .....	60,082	7,697	15,109	82,887	124,683
1840, .....	95,573	12,825	15,075	123,473	244,862
1841, .....	106,271	24,843	16,677	147,791	201,360
1842, .....	107,522	13,035	14,338	134,895	198,231
1843, .....	146,126	12,882	25,858	184,866	248,780
1844, .....	145,510	15,669	42,293	203,472	277,863
1845, .....	118,614	17,066	84,560	180,240	320,463
1846, .....	247,860	16,564	63,905	328,329	419,366
1847, .....	380,053	18,489	87,329	485,871	551,205
1848, .....	253,325	19,376	90,411	363,112	431,641
1849, .....	229,983	22,196	119,201	371,380	434,444





TONS OF FURNITURE going to other States by way of Buffalo, from 1838 to 1849,  
inclusive.

STATES, &c.	1833	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Pennsylvania,-----	54	25	38	28	28	26	26	28	35	31	34	173
Ohio,-----	1,096	785	671	377	619	692	575	516	422	348	523	484
Michigan,-----	1,339	776	422	258	618	746	992	723	602	441	254	517
Indiana,-----	132	56	38	29	42	126	186	59	99	103	56	281
Illinois,-----	699	392	246	168	429	638	797	830	932	446	221	516
Wisconsin,-----	150	141	154	161	575	1,315	1,516	2,057	2,396	1,142	856	875
Kentucky,-----	11	9	2	3	1	6	-----	8	-----	6	1	56
Missouri,-----	13	4	11	4	7	3	2	5	3	14	1	140
Tennessee,-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	29
Iowa,-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	12	13	3	10	36	5	274
Canada,-----	5	-----	23	19	49	47	23	12	10	77	1	102
	3,500	2,188	1,605	1,047	2,372	3,613	4,030	4,241	4,509	2,645	1,953	3,447

STATEMENT of the tons of property going from tide water, the tons arriving at tide water from Western States, and from this State; the total tons arriving at tide water, the tons of the internal trade of this State, and the tons of the total movement, on all the canals, from 1836 to 1849.

YEAR.	Going from tide water.	ARRIVING AT TIDE WATER.						Total arriving at tide water.	Internal trade of this State.	Total movement.
		By way of Erie canal.		By way of Champlain canal.						
		From Western States.	From this State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From this State.					
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
1836,-----	133,796	54,219	364,906	53,853	223,369	696,347	480,664	1,310,807		
1837,-----	122,130	56,255	331,251	43,546	180,729	611,781	437,385	1,171,296		
1838,-----	142,808	83,233	336,016	36,330	184,902	640,481	549,722	1,333,011		
1839,-----	142,035	121,671	264,596	56,308	159,553	602,128	691,550	1,435,713		
1840,-----	129,580	158,148	309,167	50,900	150,797	669,012	617,454	1,416,016		
1841,-----	162,715	224,176	308,344	50,909	190,905	774,331	584,612	1,521,661		
1842,-----	123,294	221,477	258,672	30,515	155,962	666,676	447,011	1,236,931		
1843,-----	143,595	256,376	378,969	32,126	169,390	836,861	532,983	1,513,439		
1844,-----	176,737	308,025	491,791	33,974	185,304	1,019,094	630,755	1,816,586		
1845,-----	195,000	304,551	655,039	33,389	211,964	1,204,943	577,622	1,977,565		
1846,-----	213,815	506,830	600,440	41,853	213,196	1,362,319	692,528	2,268,662		
1847,-----	288,267	812,840	618,412	51,377	261,651	1,744,283	837,260	2,869,810		
1848,-----	329,557	650,154	534,183	31,528	229,040	1,447,905	1,018,768	2,796,230		
1849,-----	315,550	768,659	498,065	65,471	247,751	1,579,946	999,236	2,894,732		

DOWN FREIGHT, *per barrel, 216 lbs., from Buffalo to Albany, for 20 years.*

YEAR.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov'r.	Average for year.	Toll deducted.	Leaving freight.
1830, .....	\$1 00½	\$0 99½	\$0 97½	\$0 86	\$0 99¾	\$1 01½	\$1 02½	\$0 98	\$0 55	\$0 43
1831, .....	1 04½	97½	91¾	92½	90	97½	1 02	96½	55	41
1832, .....	1 10	97½	90	97½	1 00	1 00	1 06½	1 00	55	45
1833, .....	91	82½	86	83	90	91½	91	88	39	49
1834, .....	87	78½	78½	81½	85	85	88½	83¼	35	48
1835, .....	70	65	66	64	64	76	75	68½	35	33
1836, .....	80	78	72	72	76	80	80	77	35	42
1837, .....	80	80	82½	72½	83½	77½	97	81¼	35	46
1838, .....	80	73	71	68½	73	70	76½	73	35	38
1839, .....	68½	67	65	65	78½	87½	1 00	75¾	35	41
1840, .....	80	78½	74½	67	76	80	1 13	81	35	46
1841, .....	75½	65	68½	63½	66½	73½	85	71	35	36
1842, .....	72	60	60	62	62	63	76	65	35	30
1843, .....	60½	60½	59	57½	58	62½	70	60¼	35	25
1844, .....	75	61	55	56	54½	57	65	60½	35	25
1845, .....	55	55	54½	57	55	53	96	71½	35	26
1846, .....	61½	61½	53½	54	53	58	1 05½	64	31	33
1847, .....	1 12	1 02	67	62	57	66	73	77	31	46
1848, .....	54	51	54	54	52	66	72	58	31	27
1849, .....	51	55	55	52	52	57	71	56	31	25
Total average,	15 67	14 68	14 00	13 67	14 25	15 02	17 45	14 95	7 48	7 45
	78	73	70	68	71	75	87	75	37	38

## UP FREIGHT, per 100 lbs., from Albany to Buffalo, for 20 years.

YEAR.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov'r.	Average for year.	Toll deducted.	Leaving freight.
1830, .....	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$0 51	\$0 49
1831, .....	1 00	1 00	1 00	98	97	99	99	99	51	48
1832, .....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	51	49
1833, .....	92	79	70	69	69	67	73	74	44	36
1834, .....	85	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	33	49
1835, .....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	33	47
1836, .....	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	33	72
1837, .....	1 05	1 06	1 01	90	84	75	88	93	33	60
1838, .....	85	85	88	85	85	83	88	85	33	52
1839, .....	87	81	76	81	90	90	90	85	33	52
1840, .....	80	80	85	80	85	84	87	83	33	50
1841, .....	68	63	59	47	50	58	81	61	33	28
1842, .....	75	71	61	58	58	60	81	66	33	33
1843, .....	56	55	51	46	51	61	72	56	33	23
1844, .....	77	60	48	48	67	77	80	65	33	32
1845, .....	51	44	48	44	49	47	50	48	33	15
1846, .....	38	40	41	35	37	40	49	40	24	16
1847, .....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	24	15
1848, .....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	24	15
1849, .....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	24	15
Total average.	14 98	14 48	14 12	13 65	14 06	14 25	15 22	14 39	6 89	7 50
	75	72	71	63	70	71	76	72	35	37

NUMBER OF LOCKAGES upon the Erie canal, at various points, for a series of years.

YEAR.	Lock No. 1, Albany.	Port Schuyler side cut lock.	West Troy side- cut.	Total to & from Hudson river.	Lock 3 miles west of Sche- nectady.	Syracuse lock.	Geddes lock.	Lockport locks.	Black Rock guard lock.	Junction lock Champl'n canal.
1835, -	21,410	.....	15,703	37,113	25,798	22,258	18,280	10,925	11,206	11,969
1836, -	22,451	.....	16,001	38,452	25,516	21,692	17,038	13,808	11,246	11,248
1837, -	24,618	.....	13,942	38,560	21,055	18,181	15,207	10,041	11,173	.....
1838, -	23,478	.....	16,418	39,896	25,962	20,383	18,557	.....	.....	.....
1839, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,869	19,397	16,069	11,697	11,097	8,813
1843, -	17,326	3,258	12,089	32,673	23,184	21,165	17,447	11,697	12,719	8,164
1844, -	20,845	4,243	13,749	38,837	28,219	25,198	20,044	12,994	14,554	10,099
1845, -	18,963	9,127	12,968	41,058	30,452	28,203	23,052	15,665	14,296	8,647
1846, -	18,169	11,495	16,196	45,860	33,431	32,212	25,225	20,033	16,347	9,771
1847, -	23,743	15,363	15,124	54,230	43,957	39,149	31,450	26,227	27,295	10,174
1848, -	19,519	6,940	16,255	42,714	34,911	34,760	29,066	20,255	19,470	9,165
1849, -	19,355	9,888	17,609	46,852	36,918	38,634	28,740	20,124	18,181	10,397



# **New-York State Agricultural Society.**

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[Rooms in Geological Buildings, State street, Albany.]

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## **OFFICERS, 1850.**

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#### ERRATA.

Saratoga County, Sheriff, read *Theodore W. Sanders*, in place of Robert Gardiner.

Ulster County, Sheriff, read *Jacob I. Signer*, in place of Jacob I. Singer.



No. of towns in the State of New York

Yates	8	Berk. co.	26
Wyoming	16	Richmond	4
Westchester	23	Rensselaer	23
Wayne	15	Queens	6
Washington	17	Putnam	6
Warren	10	Otsego	23
Ulster	17	Oranago	22
Tompkins	10	Orleans	9
Tioga	9	Orange	15
Sullivan	11	Ontario	15
Suffolk	9	Onondaga	20
Steuben	32	Oswego	31
Seneca	10	Niagara	12
Schoharie	16	N. York, wt.	18
Schuyler	10	Montgomery	10
Saratoga	20	Monroe	28
S. Lawrence	28	Madison	14
Rockland	4	Livingston	16
	<u>265</u>		<u>537</u>

Brookman	537-	Brookman	875
Lewis	14-	Cattaraugus	26
Kings	15-	Beome	15 1/2
Jefferson	22-	Allegany	26
Herkimer	19-	Albany	19
Hamilton	17-		
Greene	12-		
Genesee	13-		961
Fulton	20-		
Franklin	15-		
Essex	17-		
Free	26-		
Dutchess	18-		
Delaware	18-		
Cortlandt	13-		
Columbia	21-		
Clinton	12-		
Chenango	20-		
Chemung	10-		
Chautauque	24-		
Cayuga	22-		
	<u>8015</u>		



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